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THE troops lately on duty in the field in Arizona are now converging to their permanent stations, and we hope they may be permitted to enjoy a well-earned rest.

THE periodical changes heretofore ordered in subalterns of Light Batteries took place on Friday of this week and caused the severance of many pleasant associations. The changes in captains are next in order.

ALL the West Point graduates of 1836 were due with their respective companies on Friday of this week, Oct. 1, and doubtless will prove welcome additions, for 2d lieutenants, present for duty, have been somewhat scarce during the past few months.

THE fine stone dry dock now nearing completion at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., will reflect much credit upon that station, and will be a subject of congratulation to Civil Engineer C. C. WOLCOTT, U. S. N., who has so steadily pursued this labor since reporting for duty in this Yard early in 1832.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT did not return to Washington until Thursday last, so we are unable to announce the new Chief of Engineers and Surgeon-General this week. The President stated to Adjutant-General DRUM the early part of the week that he would not make the appointments until he had consulted with the Secretary.

THE proceedings of the court-martial in the case of the West Point cadets, who were engaged in the "rush," have been referred by the Acting Secretary of War to the Acting Judge Advocate General for report preparatory to transmission to the President. The papers will reach the Executive within a day or two—a strong presumptive proof that the sentence is dismissal.

LONDON *Fairplay* is after Messrs. BARNABY and WHITE with a "sharp stick," for their supposed connection with the sale of plans to our Navy Department. Mr. BARNABY was formerly Director of Naval Construction. Mr. WHITE is at present the head of the Construction Department. The name of FRANCIS ELGAR, Director of H. M. Dockyards, is formally mentioned as Mr. WHITE's successor, should he decide to return to the firm of ARMSTRONG and Company.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has delegated Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., to represent him on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" at Bedloe's Island. The inauguration ceremonies will take place towards the end of October, likely the 28th, and are expected to be quite imposing. The Army and Navy in the vicinity will assist. The programme is already under consideration, but will not be made public until thoroughly completed.

THE recent order of Commodore HARMONY, Acting Secretary of the Navy, directing the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Ordnance, Steam Engineering and Equipment and Recruiting to co-operate together as frequently as may be necessary, in the preparation of the plans for the new ships authorized by the Act of Aug. 1, is designed to prevent a conflict of authority in the dif-

ferent bureaus. Each Chief of Bureau will be held responsible to the Secretary for his work, as he should be.

THE Ordnance Department have decided to extend the hooping of the new 8-in. Army gun to the muzzle, so as to increase the powder charge and obtain still better results with it. Advertisements inviting proposals for doing this work were issued from the Department this week. Advertisements have also been issued asking proposals for six steel hoops of American manufacture for the 8-in. gun of all American steel, the material for which was ordered from the Midvale works, and the 10-in. steel rifle building at the West Point Foundry.

THE *United Service Gazette* views the Anglo-American yacht race, in which the American *Mayflower* beat the English *Galatea*, somewhat in the spirit of the boy who said if he could not thrash another lad, he could make faces at his sister. The *Gazette* says: "If we cannot design a yacht which will equal in speed an American constructed craft, it is satisfactory to know that we are unsurpassed in the construction of ironclads, swift cruisers, and torpedo-boats. Notwithstanding the many carping critics who delight in denouncing all our naval efforts as failures, and our armaments as effete, those who are in power know better; and we, who have as keen an interest as any in maintaining Britain's supremacy, do not hesitate to assure our readers that, as ever, England is Ready, aye Ready!"

THE Court-martial for the trial of Captain J. L. Johnston, U. S. A., retired, on charges of duplicating pay accounts, commenced at the Washington Barracks on Thursday, Sept. 30. The following members compose the court: Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, President; Major Jas. Biddle, 6th Cavalry; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Captains Edward R. Warner, George F. Barstow, Lewis Smith, and J. B. Burbank, 3d Artillery; Captain John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry; Lieutenant Edward Davis, 3d Artillery, and Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, J.-A. This detail is somewhat different from that published under the head of "Late Army Orders" last week, changes having been decided upon just before the order convening the court was issued. We regret to say that our investigations have increased the list of retired officers previously tried by Court martial from one, the number given, to five.

THE Lieutenant General is not altogether satisfied with the nominations made by Regimental Commanders, of Captains of Light Batteries for the three years beginning January 1 next, and the probabilities are that the detail when made, will include names not recommended. Several of the recommendations were not in accordance with the regulation which requires that the senior captain who has not had Light Battery service, shall be next in order for detail. In the 3d Artillery, for instance, Captains TURNBULL and BARSTOW should have the next turn, but in place of Captain BARSTOW Captain KOBBE, the junior Captain of the Regiment, who only a little over a year ago served as 1st Lieutenant with a Light Battery, has been named by Colonel GIBSON. The explanation given in this, and in other cases where the rule has been departed from, is that a younger officer was preferred. Captain BARSTOW was fifty-eight on April 2 last.

We are credibly informed that Secretary WHITE during his summer vacation has been planning a reorganization of several of the bureaus of the Navy Department, and upon his return to Washington will take the necessary steps towards carrying out his ideas in regard to at least one of the bureaus. The Bureau of Provision and Clothing he proposes shall be empowered not only to make the payment of salaries and purchase of provision and clothing, but to purchase the supplies of all descriptions for the entire Service, thus relieving the other bureaus from practical responsibility and leave them free to devote themselves wholly to the executive work properly belonging to them. It is hinted also that he has matured some scheme for a concentration of the work in the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, but no one pretends to know just what his plans are in this regard.

THE English special commission which approved the proposed new Enfield Martini rifle is to be re-constituted, in order to consider the reports as to the 1,000 weapons which were issued early this year to Infantry regiments for trial experimentally. The trial at Wimbledon is objected to as little better than a farce, having been limited to twenty rounds at 1,000 yards, and the new rifle is sharply criticised by the veteran shot, Mr. C. F. LOWE; Sir SAMUEL BAKER and others. Owing to the lightness of its bullet, it requires an abnormally large wind allowance; its stock is too straight to be brought readily to the shoulder, and "this fault accounts for the extraordinary failure of the English Infantry fire in face of the enemy." The Martini breech action is "a mere trap for dust and rain" and has the further objection of not being adapted to the application of the magazine, to which all foreign armies are now tending. Roumania and Bavaria are the only countries that keep England company in the use of the "falling hinge block." The Vetterli, adopted by Italy and Switzerland, the Berdan used in Russia, the Japanese Murata, the French Gras, the German Mauser are all bolt guns; the Austrian Werndl has the revolving block, the Remington the segmental block, and our Springfield the turnover block.

It is stated that the English School of Musketry at Hythe and the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness will be removed to Lydd, where the vast reaches of shingle constitute one of the best land ranges to be found in the United Kingdom. Some interesting experiments have been conducted this year at Lydd, including the observation from balloons of the effect of artillery practice. These balloons are constructed of a material said to be similar in substance to that known as gold beaters' skin, but of such thickness and toughness that it is claimed for it that it will not be penetrated by a Martini-Henry rifle bullet fired at a distance of 1,000 yards. One of these balloons was sent up 2,000 feet and fired at from a 12-pounder with shrapnel shell, fitted with sensitive delay action fuses, without any apparent effect. At the conclusion of the firing an attempt was made to haul down the balloon for closer inspection, but having regard to its apprehended destruction, the net covering was of inferior quality, and, bursting freely, the balloon travelled rapidly away in a southwesterly direction, and was then seen to collapse. An electric light apparatus was fired at by night by ten marksmen with Martini-Henry rifles, but the glare of the light effectually blinded any one attempting to take aim, and the attempt of the riflemen signally failed.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR H. A. THEAKER, 15th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Randall, D. T.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., is expected to return to Washington about October 15.

CAPTAIN J. S. TOMPKINS, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Tompkins have returned to Laurel, Md.

LIEUTENANT F. E. HOBBS, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been visiting in Washington.

MAJOR J. W. SCULLY, U. S. A., returned to New Orleans early in the week from a trip to Atlanta.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a short leave.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week, from a short leave.

SURGEON DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., left Ft. Adams, R. I., this week, to be absent until the latter part of October.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, lately at Fort Snelling, has rejoined at Fort Randall, D. T.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, Medical Department, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a short trip East.

MAJOR J. B. KEEFER, Paymaster, U. S. A., lately stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., is now located at Walla Walla, W. T.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left St. Augustine this week for Whipple Barracks, to report to General Miles.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT GEO. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, joined at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, and entered upon duty at that post.

LIEUTENANT W. C. MUEHLBERG, 2d U. S. Infantry, will leave Omaha, this week, to spend the winter on leave, for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON, widow of General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., and Miss Anderson, have returned to the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been on leave at Meadville, Pa., for some time past, returned to Fort McHenry, Md., this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been on duty for some time past at Fort Mackinac, returned this week to Fort Wayne, Mich.

LIEUTENANT S. D. FREEMAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, at present residing at 422 Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md., has received an extension of leave for two months.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MUNSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, who relinquished recruiting duty in New York this week, will remain East until the latter part of January, 1887.

CAPTAIN C. T. WITHERELL, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Clark, Texas, was expected at Jasper, Ga., this week to look after some business matters there.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Kansas City, has been an interested spectator of the Army competitions at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANTS B. A. POORE, G. J. Godfrey, D. J. Baker, Jr., and W. H. Gordon, 12th U. S. Infantry, joined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week, from graduating leave.

CAPTAIN C. DE RUDIO, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who relinquished recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, will join his Troop at Fort Meade towards the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th Infantry, relieved Colonel G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, of the superintendency of the Recruiting Service, on Friday of this week.

CAPTAIN W. B. BECK, 5th U. S. Artillery, took his battery to Fort Hamilton on Monday last to engage in heavy artillery practice. Captain Morris took his battery on Wednesday.

MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR, Paymaster, U. S. A., left New York for San Antonio early this week. His many friends in the East wish him *bon voyage* and a good time at San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT R. P. P. WAINWRIGHT, recently appointed Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry, by Colonel Dudley, is an experienced and valuable officer of over eleven years' active service.

LIEUTENANT HUNTER, U. S. A., has arrived at Cincinnati for duty as recruiting officer. Mrs. Hunter is a Cincinnati, and is congratulated on this very pleasant assignment. —*Commercial Gazette*.

COLONEL G. V. HENRY, U. S. A., says the *Kansas City Times*, thinks the Bellevue range the finest in the Missouri, and the probabilities are the Division contests will be held there next year. Col. Henry has returned to Omaha from Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., who has finally reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., visited his daughter, Mrs. Fitch, in Pittsburgh, Pa., this week. To the "inevitable interviewer" he said: "After a couple of days in Pittsburgh, in the society of my daughter, I will go to New York and remain there all winter, though I cannot say yet as to whether I will locate there permanently. I am now 66 years of age, and am really out of politics. I am a private individual, consequently I really have nothing to say about politics. I never voted in my life, I never expect to vote, and I never expect to be voted for." When asked for his opinion as to the best method of solving the Indian question he replied: "The question is a matter that belongs to the Interior Department, and it is not for myself or others to be quoted as to how it should be settled."

CAPTAIN L. A. MATILE, 11th U. S. Infantry, has joined on promotion at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

CAPTAIN S. H. LINCOLN, 10th U. S. Infantry, was at Fort Lyon, Col., this week to be absent for two months.

CAPTAIN G. W. H. STOUCH, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately East on leave, has rejoined at Fort Shaw, Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HODGES, 23d Infantry, will leave Fort Lewis, Col., in a few days for duty at West Point.

LIEUTENANT CONSTANTINE CHASE, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to Washington Barracks early in the week from leave.

LIEUTENANT FRANK MCINTYRE, 19th U. S. Inf., was in New Orleans last week, on his way to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

CAPTAIN E. R. WARNER, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave, from Fort Assiniboine, was visiting in Washington a few days ago.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. SHANNON, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., on Wednesday, from a short leave of absence.

MAJOR THEO. SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has taken permanent quarters at No. 1512 P St., Washington, D. C.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Medical Department, U. S. A., left Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 25, for his home, 1321 G St., Washington, D. C.

AMONG recent guests at the Leland House, Chicago, are: Lieuts. G. S. Young, 17th Inf.; A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., and D. E. Holley, 1st Inf.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, on Thursday from a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT S. L'H. SLOCUM, 8th Cavalry, who relinquishes duty as A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, is coming North to remain until January next.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th Artillery, after a few weeks' tour of duty at West Point goes to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty with Morris's Battery G.

SURGEON P. J. A. CLEARY, U. S. A., who came to St. Augustine with troops guarding Indian prisoners, left there Sept. 25, for Fort Union, N. M.

LIEUTENANT E. BURR, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and bride have been visiting in St. Louis, and are expected at Vancouver Barracks some time in October.

MR. JOHN TWEEDALE, chief clerk of the War Department, and Mrs. Tweedale were recent visitors at Fort Snelling, Minn. They returned to Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, who has been selected for a two years' recruiting tour, visited friends in Washington this week and afterwards came on to New York.

COLONEL HUGH D. GALLAGHER, who was appointed last week Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, Dak., comes from Greensburg, Ind., was a soldier, and is said to be a first-class man. He takes the place of Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

THE *San Francisco News Letter* in its society gossip says: "Miss Helen Lake's engagement to Lieut. Hunter is one of the most recent made known, and the wedding, which will probably take place within a couple of weeks, will be a quiet one. The Bella Vista promises to be well supplied with beauties during the winter season, the latest addition being pretty Mrs. Whitney, of the Army, who, as Miss Hattie Myrick, was such a society belle but a few seasons ago."

PACTAR BILLY, a Klamath Indian, recently tried in San Francisco for murder, has been acquitted on the grounds of want of jurisdiction. Sheriff Brown, of Humboldt County, is quoted as saying in reply to the question as to whether further proceedings would be taken: "None at all. We never think of trying an Indian for a crime committed on an Indian. It would bankrupt the county if we tried to settle their quarrels. All that we require of them is that they shall leave the whites alone. They have their own laws and customs, and if we tried to settle a difficulty for them they would have to go through it again after we got through, and settle it in their own way."

THE *Omaha Excelsior* of Sept. 25 says:

Adjt.-Gen. Brock has gone to New England to visit his old home. Mr. Robert Williams, of the B. and M. headquarters, is entertaining his brother, Cadet Philip Williams, U. S. Navy. Miss May Stevens, of Chicago, is visiting her cousin, Captain Cook, at Fort Omaha. Lieut. Townsley, at Fort Omaha, has his mother, from near Milwaukee, Wis., visiting him. She will remain all winter. Lieut. Pickering, 2d Inf., of Fort Omaha, goes east with his family October 1, on four months' leave. They will visit relatives in Indiana. Mr. Harry Terrell, son of Major Terrell, U. S. A., was in Omaha Thursday on a visit to his father and old friends. Mr. Terrell is now in the cattle business and has a large ranch near San Antonio, where live his wife and family. Mrs. Lieut. S. E. Clark, accompanied by Dr. Haskins, U. S. A., will leave Fort Omaha for New York next week, where she goes for medical treatment. Her numerous friends of the 2d Infantry wish her a safe and successful journey, and will long to have her back again. Colonel W. F. Reynolds, of Detroit, an officer of the Regular Army, now enjoying a well-earned rest on the retired list, has been visiting his relations in Omaha, among whom are Senator Manderson and Cashier Wallace, of the Omaha National Bank. Lieut. W. R. Abernethy, 2d Infantry, at Fort Omaha, goes on a month's leave Oct. 1. He will bring a bride on his return—his marriage to Miss Kimball, daughter of Major Kimball, U. S. A., having been announced to take place in the autumn. Miss Crawford, of Kansas City, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Brown, U. S. A., at Fort Omaha, for some weeks. Several ladies of the garrison availed themselves of Miss Crawford's presence to add to their knowledge in painting. Miss Crawford being a very fine artist and an experienced teacher. General Terry says that unless some unforeseen thing happens, the Division and the Select Marksmen's matches will be shot on the Bellevue Range, south of Omaha, next year. Colonel Henry returned yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, where he attended the rifle contests. A farewell party was given at Fort Omaha Wednesday evening to Mrs. Dr. Brown, U. S. A., who left on Thursday to join her husband at Fort Du Chene, Utah.

155,777 florins has thus far been subscribed in Vienna for a monument to Radetsky.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

MAJOR CHARLES MCCLURE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at Newport Barracks, Ky.

MR. ANDERSON, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting his son, Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., and family, are visiting in New England and will return to Omaha towards the end of October.

Mrs. LIEBER, widow of Captain Hamilton Lieber, U. S. A., and family, sailed for Germany on Wednesday, to be absent for two years.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, is spending a portion of his leave with friends in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT T. S. MUMFORD, 13th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Chicago last week on his way to New York to report for recruiting service.

LIEUTENANT H. P. KINGSBURY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was at Lockhart's Ranch, near Deming, N. M., Sept. 22, 1886, about to leave for Fort Wingate, N. M.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, says an exchange, has been eating pears from an ancestral pear tree, 253 years old, at Endicott farm, near Danvers, Mass.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th Infantry, who relinquishes recruiting duty this week at St. Louis will remain East a few weeks before joining his regiment.

PAYMASTER C. C. SNIFFEN, U. S. A., of New York, was in Washington on Friday as a witness before the court which is trying Captain J. L. Johnston, U. S. A., retired.

MAJOR JAMES GILLISS, Chief Quartermaster of the Missouri, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from a visit to Cheyenne. The Cheyenne *Leaders* say: "The Major is no stranger here, having formerly been one of the most popular and efficient officers of our military post. Since leaving here he has received his majority, and many old friends yesterday were giving him the clasp of congratulation and welcome."

THE United Service Club, 1,431 Chestnut, Philadelphia, announces the following papers to be read: October 6: "Reminiscences of the Peninsular Campaign," by Capt. Jos. U. Crawford; Nov. 3: "Hatteras—Winter of 1861-2," by Lieut.-Col. O. C. Bosbyshell; Nov. 17: "Experiences of the 12th U. S. Infantry at Fort Hamilton and throughout the Campaign of the Army of the Potomac," by Col. Francis W. West; Dec. 1: "Gettysburg—the pinch of the fight," and Dec. 15, "The Heavens Chinee," by Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE Amusement Hall at Fort Sidney was wrapped in a mantle of gaiety Friday evening, the occasion being a dancing party given by the "Four Little Boys From School," comprising Will Morrow, Will Boyle, Henry Morrow and George Downey, or "Willie 1," "Willie 2," "Henrie" and "Georgie," as the programme card stated it. The hall was handsomely and tastefully decorated with flags and corps badges, which blended splendidly with the exquisite costumes worn by the ladies, the whole presenting a scene of brilliancy, which will long remain fresh in the minds of the participants. —*Sidney Telegraph*.

THE President will be called upon shortly to confer a second lieutenant's commission upon a most deserving young Southerner named George Martin, who comes from Alabama. For a full term this young man served as a private in the Army, but he spent his leisure moments in study and preparing himself for a severe examination, hoping to become a commissioned officer. Last July his term expired and he immediately re-enlisted at the recruiting office in this city. Then for the first time he made known his ambition to Captain Scott, in charge of the rendezvous of recruits, this city, and that officer encouraged him in every way possible. After the physical examination was satisfactorily passed, then came the investigation as to his mental capacity, and out of all the applicants the young private led when the examination papers were made out. Another and a more searching examination was made at Fort Monroe to test his practical knowledge of the Service, and here, too, he came out with flying colors, and is now awaiting action by the President. —*Critic*.

THE *Kansas City Times* of Sept. 23 has the following garrison gossip:

A few days ago Lieut. Whitall, 18th Infantry, called Capt. H. C. Ward, of his regiment, while in a public place at Laredo, Tex. The cause of the trouble is garrison gossip. As far as could be ascertained the facts are as follows: "Whitall being told of scandalous reports being circulated by Capt. Ward touching a member of his family left his residence that night about 7 o'clock, coming down town in search of Ward, whom he found in the Commercial saloon drinking lemonade, and after asking Ward for an explanation and being told that that was no place for it, Ward retreating toward the door, he struck him over the head with his cane." Capt. Ward makes the following statement regarding the affair: "A few days since my wife, having cause to believe that Mrs. Whitall had discussed her private affairs, went to her and asked her if she had. Mrs. Whitall replied no, she had never discussed her, but she had made two or three remarks which she related to my wife, whereupon my wife replied by telling her of something which had been said of her, and asked Mrs. Whitall if it were not the truth. Mrs. Whitall said it was, but she saw no harm in it. A day or so later Mr. Whitall called upon my wife in my absence and demanded of her that she retract or apologize to Mrs. Whitall. My wife replied that she could not, as there was nothing to apologize for, as what she had said was in the presence of Mrs. Whitall, and that she had admitted that it was so. With this Mr. Whitall informed her that he was going to interview me. My wife informed me of this fact and I gave Mr. Whitall every opportunity to speak to me on this subject, both by joining in conversation with him and placing myself in his presence. Mr. Whitall never mentioned the subject, nor did he allude to it, and I naturally inferred that he did not consider the matter of enough importance to warrant his speaking to me or taking any further action in the matter. This is all I know about this matter, and is the truth in as few words as possible. The assault Mr. Whitall made upon me I consider as unprovoked as it was unexpected. I will further state that up to last Tuesday evening my wife and Mrs. Whitall have been on the most intimate of terms, and that previous to last night, when the assault occurred, Mr. Whitall and I have had no difficulty of any kind."

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., is spending a few weeks at Newport, R. I.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., was in New York this week, locating at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT C. P. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga., is visiting relatives at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MAJOR CHAS. T. GREENE, U. S. A., has accepted a position in the Barber Asphalt Paving Co.'s works in New York City.

The wife of Gen. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame, now occupies an inferior position in one of the departments at Washington.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from his visit to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Division rifle contest.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, Mrs. Endicott and Miss Endicott passed through New York on Wednesday en route to Washington.

"COLONEL E. S. BLUNT, U. S. A.," says the *Kansas City Times*, "beat the record yesterday. He is the first man to make a possible at 500 yards on the Army range."

CARDS are out for the marriage of Mrs. Bacon, widow of the late Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf., and Lieut. Walter K. Wright, a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1883.

MAJOR J. W. McMURRAY, 1st Artillery, takes his battery to the Presidio of San Francisco instead of to Fort Winfield Scott. Maj. Tully McCrea also takes his battery to the Presidio.

THE Rev. J. A. Crawford, D. D., brother of Gen. Crawford, who has been pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa., for 20 years, has resigned on account of ill health.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has detailed Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry, acting Judge-Advocate, Department of the Missouri, temporarily, Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner being prevented by illness from joining at Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL MILES reached Whipple Barracks Sept. 22 and visited his department headquarters for the first time since assuming command last April. His visit was a welcome one to all his staff, clerks, and the people of Prescott. A grand reception was tendered him at Albuquerque Sept. 27.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. BRERETON, 24th U. S. Inf., was married Sept. 22, at Macedon, N. Y., to Miss Nettie E. Bullis, of that city. The groom and bride were in New York this week with apartments at the Gilsey House. They will leave early in October for Fort Supply, I. T., Lieut. Brereton's station.

UNDER orders of this week Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th Inf., relinquishes duty as Inspector-General, Dept. of Dakota, to report to Gen. Miles for similar duty in Arizona, while Major W. F. Drum, 14th Infantry, at present on leave, vacates the Inspector-Generalship of Arizona to take up that of Dakota.

The interesting and valuable collection of medals, swords, decorations, etc., belonging to General Grant and presented by his family to the Government, are to be deposited in the National Museum, and it is anticipated that all the articles will be in proper place and ready for exhibition before the time of the next meeting of Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of Commissioner Black on the claim of Lila May Pavy, widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, late acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., under contract with the Greely Expedition, who died at Cape Sabine about June 8, 1884, and has ordered that Mrs. Pavy's name be placed on the pension roll at \$17 per month.

LIEUTENANT TREVINO, of the Mexican cavalry, and Sub-Lieutenant Refugio Pas, of the artillery, had a dispute a few days ago over a question of authority, and the latter slapped the former's face. Trevino procured a pistol, and, approaching Pas from behind, shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. Trevino surrendered to the military authorities and is to be court-martialed.

GENERAL FREMONT, in his memoirs, refers to Mrs. Fremont, when she was Jessie Benton, as follows: "I went with the oldest of the sisters to a school concert in Georgetown, where I saw her. She was then just in the bloom of her girlish beauty, and perfect health effervesced in bright talk which the pleasure of seeing her sister drew out. Naturally I was attracted. She made the effect that a rose of rare color or beautiful picture would have done."

WHAT a sight that must have been at Strasburg on Sept. 11, the "Krieger Kaiser"—90 years of age—reviewing his troops on the Polygon, where for more than 200 years the ground echoed to the tread of French battalions! "Tired, however, as he must have been, he would not leave the ground till he had driven down the line of the Krieger Verein. Nor did the tough old soldier consider himself entitled to a rest in the afternoon, for at 5 P. M. he entertained the foreign officers, the chief staff and general officers, and the commanders of regiments at a 'parade dinner.'"

"THE Duc Decazes," says the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, "was one of the best types of the well-bred French aristocrat. At the elections in 1876, when he was a candidate for the eighth arrondissement of Paris, he had accepted for the very day of the poll an invitation to a dinner, where the guests were to include Lord Lytton, on his way to be Viceroy of India, Prince Hohenlohe, Sir Robert Morier, and the Marquis Molinos. The dinner was fixed for 7.45 P. M. The Duc Decazes arrived to the minute, beaming with smiles and wearing a flower in his buttonhole. Even for the sake of learning the result of his own election he would not be unpunctual, and only after the entertainment had made some progress did he know the result, which was in his favor. 'What makes me like the Foreign Office,' he then used to say, 'is that I have to deal with gentlemen and that conflicts are conducted with courtesy.' With him disappears a model of the type formerly so common in France, which has given this country a reputation for polish and affability, a type now becoming so rare that his tomb will seem a relic of bygone traditions."

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Leavenworth to join Battery I of his regiment at Jackson Barracks, La.

It is Lieut. R. B. Bradford, not Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, who is to revise the U. S. Naval Regulations, with the assistance of Lieut. Veeder.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH U. CRAWFORD will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1886, at 8 P. M., "Reminiscences of the Peninsula Campaign."

DR. L. H. MUNN, the only son of Capt. C. E. Munn, Medical Department, U. S. A., was married at Topeka, Kan., Sept. 15, to Miss Lillie Gordon. Dr. Munn is one of the leading physicians of Topeka and served as an A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, on the Uncompahgre Expedition under Gen. Mackenzie.

The following Army officers registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: 1st Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord.; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. De H. Waite, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. S. Tomkins, retired; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Fred V. Abbot, Engrs.; Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Medical Dept.; Capt. Geo. B. McGown, retired; Capt. Geo. Mitchell, 2d Art.

THE Brackett News, Fort Clark, thus refers to recent visitors to its sanctum:

Lieut. Guard completely won the hearts of the entire force a few days ago, and has handed his name down to posterity in the *News* office. . . . Senor Cortez, the gentlemanly clerk of the commissary department, spent a few moments in the office transacting some business. . . . Lieut. King and Mrs. King stepped inside the door of his sanctum for a few moments.

THE *Presidio News* of Sept. 24 has the following Fort Davis items:

Capt. D. M. Appel, assistant surgeon, arrived Thursday to relieve Maj. Gardner as post surgeon, who leaves Saturday for Washington, D. C., on four months' leave. Our best wishes go with him. . . . A private letter from Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cavalry, states that he has been assigned to duty at Cincinnati. His address is 219 West 4th street, and his residence on Walnut Hills, the finest residence portion of the city.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Sept. 23 says:

Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, is in New York City. . . . Capt. C. J. Von Hermann, U. S. A., last home in Spirit Lake, Ia. . . . Mrs. Stanton and daughter, of Omaha, who have been visiting at Capt. C. B. Western's, have returned home. . . . Capt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Infantry, arrived in Vancouver on Saturday to remain a time on business for his wife's mother. . . . Col. Thos. M. Anderson, the new commander of the 14th Infantry, will report soon at Vancouver Barracks. . . . Maj. J. B. Keeler, paymaster, while en route to Fort Walla Walla, visited his daughter, the wife of Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, at Sidney Barracks.

LIEUTENANT HUGO OSTERHAUS, U. S. N., was at Weathersford, Conn., this week, from Norfolk, Va., on public service.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH FOSTER, U. S. N., and family, lately at Philadelphia will spend the winter at Portsmouth, N. H.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER E. R. FREEMAN, U. S. N., lately returned from a cruise, is visiting his mother at Holly Springs, Miss.

THE family of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, will spend the winter in Newport.

MR. CHAS. H. HOWLAND, late Cadet Engineer, U. S. N., Class of 182, was married at Providence, R. I., Sept. 29, to Miss Susie A. Balcom.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. E. COLAHAN, U. S. N., was married Sept. 23, 1886, at Frankfort, Ky., to Miss Belle Hensley. The affair was a brilliant one.

COMDR. J. D. GRAHAM, U. S. N., has resumed his residence in Washington. He has been passing the hot weather with his family at Hyattsville, near the Capital.

PROF. EDGAR FRISBY, U. S. N., of the Naval Observatory, has begun the erection of a fine house on Thirty first or Congress street, near Q, George town, D. C.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance at the Norfolk Navy-yard, makes occasional trips to Fortress Monroe, where his genial manners make him a prime favorite.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Thursday. Pay Director J. H. Watmough, U. S. N., at the Grand Hotel, and Paymaster A. W. Bacon, U. S. N., at the Brevoort House.

P. A. ENGINEER I. S. K. REEVES, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. Fish Commission, is at present stationed at Wood's Holl, Mass., where the scientists of the commission are busily at work peering into the secret processes of nature as shown in the cod fish and lobster.

PAY DIRECTOR G. F. CUTTER, U. S. N., late Paymaster General, spent a short time at Fortress Monroe last week, and appeared to enjoy the once familiar sight of the ocean. The Commodore was retired on Aug. 30, 1881, but carries his 67 years with much vigor and aplomb.

CADET ENGINEER OLIVER BLACKBURN SHALLENBERGER, U. S. N., has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, and it has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. He stood number two in the list of Cadet Engineers, having graduated June 10, 1881, number three in his class.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ASA WALKER, U. S. N., has returned to his alma mater from a cruise in China on the *Trenton*. This will be Mr. Walker's second tour of duty at the Naval Academy as instructor, and in his specialty, mathematics, his ability is too well known to require comment.

LIEUTENANT W. S. COWLES, P. A. Engr. Richard Inch, Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, Ensign R. C. Smith, Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, Professor Henry D. Todd, Lieut. E. D. Tausig and Asst. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid registered at the Navy Department during the week.

CAPTAIN A. H. BARTLETT, U. S. Marine Corps, has left Norfolk, Va., on a two months' leave.

COMMANDER C. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. N., was a guest last week at the Palmer House, Chicago.

COMMANDER W. BAINBRIDGE HOFF, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. James Hotel, New York, this week.

LIEUTENANT S. A. STAUNTON, U. S. N., was married, September 23, at Irvine, Pa., to Miss Emily Biddle.

COMMANDER C. J. BARCLAY, U. S. N., late of the *Alert*, is expected next week at his home in New Bedford, Mass.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. D. SMITH, U. S. N., lately in Europe for the benefit of his health, is said to be little improved.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Temple, and Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, U. S. N., were guests at the Everett House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. F. M. Barber, U. S. N., Commander Bouaparte Wyse, French Navy, and Gen. de Charette, of the French Army, sailed for Havre on Saturday last.

THE marriage of Lieut. Frank Lee Denny, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Julia Graham Palmer, daughter of Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., will take place next Wednesday evening at St. John's Church, Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N. (retired), has returned to Washington much refreshed by his sojourn at the North. His family, at present visiting at Greenfield, Mass., will not return to the District until October chill makes itself felt in that northern resort.

COMMODORE BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., relieved Commodore Chandler of the command of the New York Navy-yard on Friday of this week, all the customary formalities being observed on the occasion. Commodore Chandler will shortly sail for the Asiatic Station to relieve Rear Admiral J. L. Davis.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN, says a Philadelphia paper, will reside here during the coming winter. Mrs. Dahlgren lives in great state at her summer-house, and whenever she travels out, a retinue of liveried servants attend her. She is much loved by her tenants. Her charities are wide-embracing and numerous. She does a good deal of literary work and is now engaged on a new novel.

VICE-ADMIRAL SHESTAKOFF, the Russian Minister of Marine, and wife; Lieut. Eberhard, aide of the Admiral; Prince Poyotinsky-Galitszine, Governor-General of Siberia, and Capt. Rosen, his aide, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Monday, and were met on arrival by Lieut. Cowles, U. S. N., who has been charged with the duty of receiving the visitors and extending to them the official courtesies of the Government. They visited the New York Navy-yard on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT GRAYDON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, says the *San Francisco News Letter*, "having satisfied the authorities at the Presidio that he has made a discovery that will prove important in the art of war, had no further use for San Francisco, and did well to leave the extremity of civilization and proceed to the centres of it. His invention had no value here. He felt that he had wasted too much time in this latitude, and that the sooner he cut loose from one or two men who were unworthy of him the better. In breaking loose from these he did the right thing. He will be heard from ere long, and in no dishonorable sense. He has been an officer and is a gentleman; though like most geniuses he is somewhat eccentric. He, his fiancée and his relatives are to be congratulated upon his escape from wiles that might have engulfed him."

LIEUTENANT WM. H. SCHUETZE, of the Navy, who was sent to Siberia about a year ago to distribute presents from the Government to the natives in the vicinity of the Lena Delta for their kindness to the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, returned to Washington Sept. 25, and on the following day reported his return to the Secretary of State. In conversation with a reporter Lieut. Schuetze said that his trip was successful in every way. He spent nearly the entire winter in Siberia, and travelled all around the Lena Delta. The cold was intense, the thermometer at times registering as low as 85 degrees below zero. When he reached the vicinity of the Lena Delta he found the natives almost starving, and many of them were eating wood. The reindeer were very scarce. The natives received him very hospitably, and were delighted with the presents sent them by the Government. They were greatly surprised and celebrated the event by a continuous firing of their guns all through the delta. They were very proud of the presents, and many were worn outside their fur coats in the most conspicuous places. Lieut. Schuetze, will at once prepare his official report, and will submit it to the Secretary of State.

THE *New York Tribune* in an article on yachts says: "No American yacht and few English yachts have done as much cruising as the schooner yacht *Intrepid*. Few yachtsmen are better known than her owner and commander, Lloyd Phoenix. He inherited from his father a comfortable fortune, and through his mother he was one of the heirs of the immense estate of Stephen Whitney. Educated at the Naval Academy, Lloyd Phoenix was for a time one of the most promising officers of the Navy. When the old *Niagara* was the crack ship of the American Navy he was a lieutenant and her navigating officer. Then he resigned in 1865. He is now a quiet, retiring man, of about forty. His yacht is put in commission early and goes out of commission late. Mr. Phoenix spends most of his time on board of her in company with his lifelong friend, Mr. Crocker. Sometimes a man of bronzed face and rugged frame may be seen at the Union Club or the New York Yacht Club chatting in a low tone with a friend, and club members greet Lloyd Phoenix cordially. The next morning the blue-shirted sailors of the *Intrepid* are riding down the halcyons, while the stalwart form of the commander stands on the quarter-deck directing the getting under way of the yacht."

The engagement is announced of Asst. Eng. Emil Theiss to Miss Katherine Klink, of Vallejo, Cal. Mr. Theiss is a graduate of the Naval Academy of 1884. Miss Klink is well known in Vallejo, and Mr. Theiss is to be congratulated upon having succeeded so well so early in life. He is at present attached to the *Ranger*.

The wife and family of Chief Engr. F. G. McKean, U. S. N., have just returned to the United States after a prolonged sojourn in England. Mr. McKean's native country. Most of the time was passed in London. Mr. McKean is on board the *Marion*, China Station, and will hardly return home before early in 1888. His previous cruise was the celebrated one around the world with Rear-Admiral R. W. Shufeldt on the *Ticonderoga*.

LIEUTENANT ROBT. PLATT, U. S. N., for many years connected with the U. S. Coast Survey, is now and has been since May, 1885, on duty at the Washington Navy-yard. From long familiarity with the coast the services of Lieut. Platt were of the greatest value to our blockading fleets during the War of the Rebellion. Lieut. Platt is not available for sea service, it is supposed, but whether the changes at the yard will affect him is not known.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral Walter W. Queen on Oct. 6 will cause the following promotions to date from the day following: Commodore Ralph Chandler to be rear-admiral, Capt. A. W. Weaver to be commodore, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. W. Pigman to be commander, Lieut. H. N. Manney to be lieutenant commander, Lieut. (junior grade) T. E. D. W. Veeder to be lieutenant, and Ensign Wm. F. Fullam to be lieutenant (junior grade).

LIEUT. COMDR. W. H. WEBB, U. S. N., is lying dangerously ill with malarial fever at Mount Pleasant, N. Y. He has been for several months at home, having returned from the Asiatic Station in 1885, where he was attached to the *Alert*. His first service in the Navy dates from June 19, 1862, as acting master's mate, and his transfer to the Regular Service from March 12, 1868. Mr. Webb married, a few years ago, a daughter of Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. N., retired, and he is also a brother-in-law of Chief Engr. W. W. Heaton, U. S. N.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL JOHN F. HAMMOND, U. S. A., retired, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1886, in his 66th year. Col. Hammond was born in South Carolina Dec. 7, 1820, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army Feb. 16, 1847, promoted major in 1861, lieutenant colonel in 1876, and colonel Dec. 14, 1882. He was retired for age Dec. 7, 1884, and after a trip to Europe settled at Poughkeepsie. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865. We made Col. Hammond's acquaintance while he was on duty in New York City a few years ago, as attending surgeon. He was eccentric but of kindly disposition, devoted to his profession, and a keen observer of current events.

BREVET MAJOR RICHARD H. POND, formerly Captain, 12th Infantry, whose death at San Rafael, Cal., Sept. 16, we briefly recorded in our last issue, has a record of service in the field of unusual length. He enlisted in the 12th Infantry, Nov. 11, 1861, and was appointed sergeant from that date. In March, 1862, he went into the field with the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major Henry B. Clitz, and on May 25, 1862, was promoted to be 2d lieutenant. On Feb. 7, 1863, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in April, 1866, received his captaincy. With the exception of six months passed in Libby Prison, Major Pond was on active duty in the Army of the Potomac from the evacuation of Manassas in March, 1862, to the surrender of Lee's army in April, 1865. During this time he took part with the 12th Infantry in the following engagements: Yorktown, Mechanicsville (No. 1), Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Mechanicsville (No. 2), and Bethesda Church, and as ordnance officer and commissary of musters on the staff of Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding the Regular Infantry in the Army of the Potomac during the siege of Petersburg. Subsequently he was present as an aide at the Mine Explosion, Peeble's Farm, Chappell House, Gravelly Run, White Oak Road, Five Forks, and Appomattox Court house. He received two brevets, one for "gallant service at the battle of Bethesda Church," the other for the same at Five Forks. Major Pond was a man of gallantry and coolness on the field of battle, and faithful and exact in his duties as a staff officer, while his kind heart and amiable disposition made him a general favorite among his comrades. He resigned on the Pacific Coast, and was at one time part owner and manager of the Santa Margarita Ranch, near Monterey, Cal. Subsequently he resided in San Francisco, where his ready wit and acquaintance with the ancient and modern classics will be long remembered. He was a member of the San Francisco Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

MR. DAVID MCCOMB, for many years commandant's clerk at the Washington Navy-yard, died last week, aged 82. On Nov. 15, 1825, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy as a seaman, was promoted to purser's steward, and sailed on the sloop-of-war *Porpoise*, Lieut.-Comdr. Benj. Cooper, for the Mediterranean. Here this vessel and others were engaged for several years in suppressing the pirates in the Grecian Archipelago. Mr. McComb subsequently made other voyages on various vessels, and in 1834, when in the *Brandywine*, under Commodore Wadsworth, was severely injured by a fall, breaking three of his ribs. From this injury he never fully recovered. He returned to Washington in 1836 and became attached to the Washington Navy-yard, and for 30 years filled the position of commandant's clerk.

JOHN ESTEN COOKE, the well-known Virginia author, died Sept. 27, in his 56th year, at his home, "The Briars" near Boyce, Clarke County, Va. At

the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Cooke entered the Confederate ranks and during the four years was present at most of the battles of Virginia campaigns. At Appomattox he took part in Lee's surrender, his position then being Inspector-General of Horse Artillery. From the autumn of 1861 to the spring of 1864 he was on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart, and the stirring acts he witnessed he afterward wove into vivid and faithful scenes, both in stories like "Envoy" and in biographies of Lee, Jackson and others.

MAJOR RICHARD H. POND, formerly Captain, 12th U. S. Inf., whose death we announced last week, was buried at the National Cemetery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 19. The interment was private, only a few relatives and personal friends and comrades being present. Previous to his death Major Pond had for a number of years been Secretary of the San Francisco Copper Mining Company and chief clerk to Messrs. Doyle and Wilson. He was a comrade of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and a companion of the Loyal Legion.

HENRY L. REED, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Chambersburg, Pa., a few days ago, aged 96. In 1814 he rode from Boston to Richmond, Va., on horseback, and served in the army in the war against the British. He was present and participated on Nov. 21, 1820, in the bi-centennial of the landing of the Pilgrims, and at the reception given to Gen. Lafayette, Aug. 16, 1824, at the residence of S. V. S. Wilder, near Boston, and at the trial of Aaron Burr, in Richmond.

MRS. HAWLEY, who died at Madison, Wis., Sept. 17, was the widow of Lieut. William Hawley, 20th U. S. Infantry, and mother of the wife of Capt. J. S. McNaught, of that regiment. The remains were taken to Flint, Mich., for interment, and were accompanied by Capt. McNaught, Mrs. McNaught, and Miss Emma Hawley.

GENERAL JAMES BOWEN, who served with distinction during the war, and has held several important civil positions in New York City, died Sept. 29, at his residence at Hastings on the Hudson.

CLEMENT D. TAYLOR, who served for several years in the 6th U. S. Infantry, committed suicide a few days ago in a New York police station. He resided at 551 Warren street, Brooklyn.

CAPTAIN PHILIP NEWMAN, of the California National Guard, who died in San Francisco recently, served during the war, in Battery 1, 4th U. S. Artillery.

MR. LEWIS FRANKLIN BOWYER, father of Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N. of the *Michigan*, died, Sept. 21, at Chicago, aged 61.

MR. W. F. HOLBROOK, father of Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 1st U. S. Cav., died at Arkansas, Wis., September 17.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FT. LEAVENWORTH DIVISION COMPETITION.

YESTERDAY, Wednesday, Gen. Terry arrived. The work on the range consisted of team shooting at fixed distances and as skirmishers. Dakota, owing to the successful coaching of Capt. Boutelle, led, thus indicating it was the strongest team, which, in fact, is not the case, as they fail to have any representative on the Army team, and one less than their quota on the Division team. Missouri came second, then Platte and Texas. Between the last three teams there was only a difference of about five points. In the afternoon came the Department Team Skirmish Match, resulting as follows: Missouri, Platte, Texas, and Dakota. The following quota of 1½ is assigned from each Department for the Army team, which was represented as follows: Platte, 3; Missouri, 2; Texas, 1, and Dakota, 0. Department of the Columbia furnishes the four out of the three Departments, the East two, thus making the twelve. Of the Division quota, that from each Department was three, and represented as follows: Missouri, 4; Dakota, 3; Platte, 3; Texas, 2. Platte gets three gold and two silver medals. The presence of Gen. Terry added much to the occasion. He is a courtly gentleman and as approachable by the 2d lieutenant as by the General. The success of the Platte might be attributed to him, as he encouraged us by the transfer of the 17th to the Department. To him must be attributed the great interest in target practice, and he still holds the same views as to its being the most necessary part of a soldier's education. The individuality of the soldier and a change in our tactics must follow from this rapid advance in the handling of the rifle. To charge on an enemy's work, 1,000 yards, in time of battle, would be criminal. The article of Capt. Chester's on this subject in the last *Army Magazine* is to the point and true. It seems strange that there are still some who are down on target practice.

You hear them say troops are shooting for a high figure of merit, indicating that this does not show efficiency, but false scoring. This same high figure is obtained at competitions, and thus it is absolutely correct. I doubt if there is an officer in the Service who will allow any false scoring, or sign the required certificate, with any doubts on the subject. This same class say it is ruining discipline; in a fight I should want just this class of undisciplined (?) men, and should be glad to lay alongside the worst of them, who was a sharpshooter. These gentlemen, post commanders, inspectors, or captains, have the majority against them, with all our general officers, and they had better join the procession, or be relegated to "old smooth bore, buck and ball crowd," a relic of barbarism and the past.

Wednesday evening Gen. Porter gave a beautiful reception in honor of Gen. Terry, at which all the fair and the brave did honor to the occasion. Some beautiful costumes were observed, and many charming and handsome women. To name them all would be but referring to the female roster of the garrison, and of those not on the roster may be mentioned the Misses Blair, Randolph, and Rucker.

At 2 P. M. Thursday a review and presentation of medals took place—the Infantry in line, and 1 perpendicular to the flanks the artillery and cavalry. The teams under the captains formed opposite the flanks, the division team being marched, under Lieut. Torrey, to the front and centre. Gen. Terry had as his staff Col. Blunt, inspector of rifle practice of the Army; Lieut. Read, division inspector, and Col.

Henry, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Bates, and Lieut. Dodge the four department inspectors. In rear of these were all other officer competitors and range officers, under Capt. Wallace, 7th Cavalry. Gen. Terry, with his happy faculty, made some remarks; the medals were then presented, when the Division of the Missouri contest was closed, and all not on the Army team or detained for other duties started for home, sweet home, determined next year to show, if possible, still better results.

Before closing, it must be added that Sergt. Garlinghouse was the wit and artist of the camp. A series of sketches made by him of each day's work were posted in a conspicuous place. The first day shows the "owls," "short horns," and "Uncle Sandy," respectively Dakota, Missouri, and the Platte, in a box, with long horns or Texas on top. The next day short horns has broken out; the next, short horns and owls are in a swing over the water, and suddenly they are dropped out, with the remark, "Kerr-flumaxed," and Uncle Sandy, or Platte, sits on top of box laughing; and so it goes from day to day in a most ludicrous, descriptive manner.

SMOOTH BORE.

CRUISE OF THE LANCASTER.

THE *Lancaster Print* of Sept. 1 reports that the *Lancaster* sailed 27,598 miles from the time she left Lisbon, Portugal, July 23, 1884, until her arrival at Rio Janeiro on Aug. 12, 1886. The *Print* says: "The passage from St. Helena was made in 16 days and 19 hours, and was throughout remarkably pleasant. The passage the year before occupied something over 21 days. On the afternoon of the 10th we went to general quarters for the usual target practice. The best shooting was done by No. 2, port. On the morning of the 12th swung ship to determine the local deviation of the compass. Now, just at this interesting period of our cruise, the one grand subject is, when are we going home? No matter how interesting a subject of conversation you may introduce it will invariably drift towards the time when we shall leave 'these gay and festive scenes.' Well, is it strange that we should long for Uncle Sam to give the poor old faithful ship a rest, or at least to introduce us to climates which are not extremes? Lieut. Paul received his detachment and took passage for home in Messrs. Lamport and Holt's steamship *Biela*, leaving on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 22. As the *Biela* passed the *Lancaster* our band played 'Home Sweet Home' and 'Auld Lang Syne.' Lieut. Paul stood on the poop of the *Biela* waving his hat, bidding the old ship and his shipmates adieu. There seems to be a great void in our hearts now he has left us, more especially in the hearts of those who belonged to the Musical Troupe. He was our great helper in any undertaking where the amusement of the ship's company was concerned."

(From the New York Herald, Sept. 28.)

MILITARY SERVICE REFORM.

TO AUDITORS "behind the scenes" there seems to be quite as much clashing between the War Department and the headquarters of the ranking general of the Army in the time of Cleveland and Endicott and Sheridan as there was in the time of Grant and Belknap and Sherman, though less of it as yet is audible to the public. Clearly the civil service is not the only branch of the Government in the methods of whose administration reform is desirable. Will not Mr. Cleveland signalize his Presidency by settling this chronic controversy justly and finally? There never will be a better chance to do so. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Endicott both are reasonable men as individuals. But as public officers it is notorious in Army circles that they are not getting along harmoniously. When Mr. Endicott returns to Washington from his long vacation the President should take the difficulty in hand at once and smooth it out before scandal arises. We do not want another emigration of the ranking general of the Army from Washington like that of Gen. Sherman to St. Louis.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Surgeon Wm. H. Gardner is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and ordered to the Department of the East. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Sibbey, 2d Cav., is granted one month's leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Infantry, is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

2d Lieut. D. DuB. Gaillard, Engrs., is granted one month and 15 days' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A.)

Major John R. Gibson, Surgeon, is granted two months' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A.)

REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieutenant W. C. DeHart, ordered to the *Ewing* at Baltimore.

1st Lieut. R. M. Clarke, ordered to the *Fessenden*. The resignation of Cadet John P. Grace has been accepted.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Mr. Nordenfeldt is advertising his guns by means of articles in the leading journal. How fair these articles are may be judged by the following comparison between the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns. The correspondent of the *Times* says: 'The common shell of the Hotchkiss weighs only 1.491 lb., while the common shell of the Nordenfeldt weighs 6 lb., with a bursting charge of 2½ oz. Therefore the destructive power of the Nordenfeldt common shell is much greater than that of the Hotchkiss common shell.' The conclusion so dogmatically drawn is utterly false, and written to mislead. There is also a 6-pdr. Hotchkiss shell. It is with the gun throwing that shell that the writer in the *Times* should compare the Nordenfeldt 6-pdr., not with an inferior gun, as he has done. Comparisons so made are valueless. To be of use, they should be made between guns of the same weight, calibre, and dimensions generally, and whose ammunition is interchangeable. Then, the Navy says, 'Give us the Hotchkiss gun.' We took great pains to ascertain the true feeling of the Service on this question when recently at Portsmouth."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., Sept. 28, 1886.

By direction of the acting Secretary of War, par. 2762 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2762. The helmet cords are attached to the left side of the helmet, and come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a slide; one cord then passes to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing upon the right shoulder, under the shoulder strap, and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the button of the shoulder strap on the left side.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Sept. 25, 1886.

The following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Directs that certain military reservations in the State of Louisiana no longer needed for military purposes be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, viz:

1. Near the eastern mouth of Bayou La Fourche.
2. At the western mouth of Bayou La Fourche.
3. On Bay Flat.
4. Near the western entrance to Caminala Bay.
5. Near the Pass at the eastern end of Grande Terre Island.
6. Near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass.
- 7-10. At and near Bastian Bay.

G. O. 14, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 25, 1886.

Captain James H. Lord, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y. H., will, until further orders, attend to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in the Division of the Atlantic.

All such accounts which may so accrue will be sent to Captain Lord, who will, as the regulation directs, "prepare and pay them, or forward them for payment, as the case may require."

By command of Major General Schofield:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 16, 1886.

The following assignments on the Dept. Staff and special service are announced:

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, will take charge of the office of the Inspector, in the absence on sick leave of the acting Inspector General.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, will take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate.

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, will take charge of the office of the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, 1st Lieut., will report to the Dept. Comdr. for duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. Miles:
M. BARBER, A. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 20, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 21, 1886.

Troop M, 5th Cavalry and Troop L, 9th Cavalry, will proceed, by marching and by rail, without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, so as to arrive there not later than Oct. 12, 1886, to replace Troop B, 3d, and Troop L, 4th Cavalry.

Troops B, 3d Cavalry, and L, 4th Cavalry, on being relieved by Troops M, 5th Cavalry, and L, 9th Cavalry, will proceed by rail to take station as follows:

Troop B, 3d Cavalry, at Camp Pena Colorado, Texas.

Troop L, 4th Cavalry, at Fort Union, N. M.

On arrival of Troop B, 3d Cavalry, at Camp Pena Colorado, Troop L, 3d Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Davis, and take station.

By command of Major-General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The following refer to the Court-martial case of Lieutenant J. F. McBlain, 9th Cavalry, in which General Crook disapproved the sentence of dismissal:

G. C. M. O. 83, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 23, 1886.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, G. C. M. O. 73, c. s., from these Headquarters, are hereby revoked.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
L. W. V. KENNON, Aide-de-Camp.

G. C. M. O. 84, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Sept. 24, 1886.

The Acting Secretary of War having recalled his instructions contained in telegram dated Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, directing the revocation of G. C. M. O. 79, c. s., from these Headquarters, General Court-Martial Orders 83, c. s., are hereby revoked.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
L. W. V. KENNON, Aide-de-Camp.

General Crook's action, therefore, on the proceedings stands.

G. O. 21, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 27, 1886.

Major James G. Lee, Q. M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, at these headquarters.

By command of Major General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, A. D. C., will proceed to Sprague and thence to Ellensburg, Wash. T., on public business (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. Columbia).

Major General Alfred H. Terry, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, on public service (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Div. Mo.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month is granted Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G., H. Q., Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 120, Sept. 18, D. Platte).

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., will proceed to and inspect the post of Fort McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 86, Sept. 17, D. C.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Cot. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 140, Oct. 1, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., will proceed from

Bowie Station to Wilcox and Tucson, A. T., and return (F. O. 91, Sept. 11, D. A.)

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Cal., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., in compliance with the instructions he has received from the Dept. Comdr., on the completion of which duty he will return to these H. Q. (S. O. 87, Sept. 21, D. C.)

Subject to the approval of the War Dept., Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Yeager will be relieved from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty (S. O. 87, Sept. 21, D. C.)

Major James W. Scully, Q. M., New Orleans, will proceed to Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, Miss., and inspect the ordnance sergeant's quarters at that post, with a view to ascertain the extent of damage done by a recent storm, and what repairs are necessary in consequence (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. Atl.)

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia).

General A. J. Perry has appointed Mr. J. J. Bliss chief clerk in his office at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary G. C. M. duty (S. O. 146, Sept. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

Major John B. Keffer, Paymr., will take station at Walla Walla, W. T., and will pay the troops at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, and Coeur d'Alene, on muster rolls of Aug. 31 (S. O. 166, Sept. 17, D. Columbia).

Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 160, Sept. 10, D. Columbia).

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, as a witness before G. C. M. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. Atlantic).

Major Charles McClure, Pay Dept., will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison court martial duty (S. O. 146, Sept. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 149, Oct. 1, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report in person at these H. Q. for assignment to duty (S. O. 78, Sept. 15, Div. P.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., is extended to include Nov. 5 (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay will proceed to Fort Mojave, and report for duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 20, D. Arizona).

F. O. 88 is so amended as to grant permission to Asst. Surg. W. W. R. Fisher to apply to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army, instead of to H. Q., Div. of the Pacific, for an extension of one month (S. O. 90, Sept. 20, D. Arizona).

Asst. Surg. C. F. Mason will proceed to Fort Verde, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 20, D. Arizona).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. H. S. Haskin, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 121, Sept. 21, D. Platte).

Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 133, Sept. 22, D. Texas).

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood will report to Brig. Gen. Miles for duty (G. O. 25, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.).

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., Medical Director (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. Mo.).

Surg. Basil Norris, medical director, will proceed to Fort Canby on public business (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia).

There will be no more quarterly station lists of medical officers of the Army, as the last appropriation bill knocked out the provision for the Surgeon General's office private printing office.—*Critic*.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Texas).

A furlough for four months is granted Hospital Steward Edward W. Hambrook, Fort Bowie, Ariz. (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward George Price will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 105, Sept. 17, Dept. Mo.).

Hosp. Steward A. J. McAllister will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Henry M. Robert and Walter McFarland, will assemble at Atlantic City, N. J., to make an examination and survey of the harbor at Atlantic City, N. J., with a view to making a harbor of refuge at that point. Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood will proceed to the harbor at Michigan City, Ind. Capt. Carl F. Palfrey will proceed to Great Sodus Bay, N. Y. (S. O. 141, Sept. 25, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland will proceed to Albany, N. Y. (S. O. 142, Sept. 27, C. of E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow will proceed via Charleston, Tenn., to Matthew's Shoals of the Hiwassee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 140, Sept. 23, C. of E.)

Ordnance Sergt. Wm. J. Russell, Fort Clark, Tex., will proceed to Fort Montgomery, N. Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Patrick Gallagher, who will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and await further orders (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Leodegar Schnyder, Fort Laramie, Wyo., will proceed to Fort at Clark's Point, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. George S. P. Bradford, who will then be granted a furlough for six months (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John Pitman, Chief Ord. officer, will proceed from the Fort A. Lincoln Ord. Depot to Dept. H. Q., on official business (S. O. 98, Sept. 16, D. Dak.)

The C. O., Washington Barracks, D. C., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Mifflin, Pa., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant, during the absence on

furlough of Ord. Sergt. Thomas Gardner (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. Atlantic.)

Ord. Sergt. Moses Williams, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Troop I, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Buford, Dak., and report (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain.

Leave for three months is granted Chaplain J. W. Jackson (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

The telephone orders of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., directing 2d Class Priv. Charles G. Raymond to proceed from Nantucket to Edgartown, Mass., and report to Lieut. Woodruff for special duty, are confirmed (S. O. 97, Sept. 18, Sig. O.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 25, 1886:

Troop D, 10th Cav., to Fort Thomas, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H. and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Robert P. P. Wainwright, under his appointment as Regimental Adjutant, will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 99, Sept. 20, D. Dak.).

Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, Sergt. C. W. Titus, Lieut. G. H. McDonald, Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, Corp. J. T. Newkirk, Sergt. B. Coughlin, Pvt. H. Hamilton, Farrier W. H. Deihl, Pvt. L. Lavigne, Corp. F. G. French, Capt. M. Harris, Pvt. J. Welton, and Pvt. G. Noon have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Sergt. William Land, Troop E, member of the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for duty (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F. M. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. J. B. Johnson is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 84 (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. M.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Oct. 2, is granted Capt. G. A. Drew (S. O. 107, Sept. 22, Dept. M.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John T. Knight is extended fourteen days (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G. and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Robert A. Brown will accompany Troop B to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Tex.).

It being impracticable to furnish cooking facilities for Troop B, en route from San Antonio to Fort Huachuca, the Sub. Dept. will furnish travel rations, etc. (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Tex.).

Capt. H. W. Lawton will take charge of the office of the Inspector-General, and Capt. J. H. Dorst of the office of the Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 25, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E. H. and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Troop D, now on detached service in Southwestern Colorado, will return to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G. and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E. and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Troop A will proceed to Fort Bayard, Troop D to Fort Stanton, Troops C, G. and L to Fort Bayard, and Troops I and K to Fort Wingate (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.).

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, published in G. C.-M. O. 34, June 6, 1886, from Hdqs. Dept. of Arizona, is remitted (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Pvt. S. H. Bailey, Sergt. W. F. Ratliff, Pvt. J. Burns, 1st Sergt. W. Sanford, Lieut. B. D. Spilman, Sergt. L. Weiss, and Pvt. W. M. Willis have qualified as sharpshooters.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The four troops of the 8th Cav. in the Dept. of Arizona are relieved from duty therein, and will return to the Dept. of Texas, as follows: Troops C and H will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and Troops G and K to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 79, Sept. 18, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to join his troop in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 79, Sept. 18, Div. P.).

Leave for four months, to take effect about Oct. 6, is granted 2d Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The officers and troops of the 8th Cavalry, lately operating in the field in the Department of Arizona, have returned to Texas.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D, H. and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G. and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, having completed his duties in connection with the Division Rifle Competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his proper station, Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 108, Sept. 23, Dept. M.)

1st Sergt. Moses Williams, Troop I, has been appointed ordnance sergeant.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.
Hdqs. E. K. and L. Ft. Grant, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.
Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M. (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.
Hdqs. A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Bat. C is relieved from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and there take station (S. O. 185, Sept. 15, D. Cal.).
Par. 2, S. O. 72, Div. P., is so far modified as to direct Bat. L to take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., instead of Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 78, Sept. 15, Div. P.).
Sergeant P. J. Connell and Corp. J. McKnight, C; Sergeant G. F. Nelson and Pvt. H. Hopkins, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.
Hdqs. G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 3, is granted Capt. C. A. Woodruff (S. O. 105, Sept. 17, Dept. M.).
Light Bat. A, Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is permitted to attend the review of the State troops to take place at Fort Smith in October next, provided transportation to, and return from Fort Smith is furnished without expense to the General Government (S. O. 145, Sept. 27, Div. A.).

Upon the return of Col. Romeyn B. Ayres to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., from leave, Lieut.-Col. Louis L. Langdon will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and take command of the troops from Fort Barrancas encamped near that city (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.
Hdqs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.
* Light battery.

2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will join his battery (S. O. Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Warren will issue a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant Wilber Ford, Bat. K (S. O. 145, Sept. 27, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.
Hdqs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles Morris, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 146, Sept. 28, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Columbus will send a detachment to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 27 and 29, to take part in heavy artillery practice (S. O. 144, Sept. 25, Div. A.).

The journey from Fort Niagara to Governor's Island, N. Y., performed by 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, under Orders 76, Fort Niagara, N. Y., is approved for mileage (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report for duty with Light Bat. F (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.
Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.
CAMP U. S. TROOPS, NEAR GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Sept. 4, 1886.

Major Edmond Butler, Commanding Battalion, 2d Infantry:

MAJOR: I cannot permit you to return to Omaha with your command without expressing to you and the officers and men of your battalion my high appreciation of the cheerful, efficient, and soldierly support afforded by them in presenting to the vast crowds which have assembled here from day to day military parades and displays.

Your own cheerful and active support has been very gratifying to me and has materially lightened my labor, while the splendid appearance and conduct of your officers and men have won encomiums from thousands.

It will afford me pleasure in my official report to the Headquarters of the Department to speak in proper terms of the drill, discipline, and excellent conduct generally of your battalion. I am, Major, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. MORROW, Col. 21st Inf., Comdg. Camp.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.
Hdqs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Lieut. L. W. Cooke, Pvt. C. Palmer, 1st Sergt. O. B. Hosmer, Pvt. H. McLeran, Pvt. A. Thiel, Corp. D. F. Conroy, Pvt. W. H. Gurney, and Musician T. Hines have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.
Hdqs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason is relieved as A. I. G., Dept. of Dakota, and is assigned to duty as A. I. G., Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.
Hdqs. A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., on completing his inspection at Ocean City, Md., will proceed to Cape Charles, Va., and carry out special instructions (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

Corp. D. Heaton, Pvt. C. E. Bond, Pvt. W. Ehrengart, Lieut. G. P. Borden, Pvt. C. F. Morgan, and 1st Sergt. J. W. Doyle have qualified as sharpshooters.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.
Hdqs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp Fortunate Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergeant Carl Mohr, Co. F (S. O. 146, Sept. 25, Div. M.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.
Hdqs. A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles

H. Cochran is extended twenty days (S. O. 145, Sept. 24, Div. M.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 111, Sept. 21, D. Plateau).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.
Hdqs. F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.).

Major Worth's Co. K left St. Augustine, Sept. 25, for Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Pvt. D. T. Myles, Co. F, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.
Hdqs. B, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wazate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Cos. C, E, H, and I will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.
Hdqs. B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Co. C will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and Cos. D and H to Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay will take charge of the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 25, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and report to Brig.-Gen. Miles (S. O. 131, Sept. 18, D. Tex.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. W. T. Duggan (S. O. 89, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn will inspect recruiting property and C. and G. E. at the cavalry rendezvous, No. 87 1/2 South Sharp street, Baltimore, for which Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Isaac W. Little is extended one month (S. O. 147, Sept. 27, Div. M.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.
Hdqs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. R. L. Hirst will join his company at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak. (S. O. 107, Sept. 22, Dept. M.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.
Hdqs. A, B, D, E, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark will proceed from Madison Barracks to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, who will proceed to Madison Barracks and report for duty with his proper company (S. O. 148, Sept. 30, Div. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Co. A will proceed to Fort Bayard, Co. E to Fort Stanton, and Co. H to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 68, Sept. 15, D. N. M.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. P. H. Ellis, to take effect when relieved from recruiting duty (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Major W. F. Drum is relieved as A. I. G., Dept. of Arizona, and at the expiration of his leave will report for duty as A. I. G., Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, captain of the Dept. Rifle Team, and certain of the enlisted men competitors, will report to the C. O. Vancouver Barracks for duty (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.).

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. Weston A. Hubbard, Co. G, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 165, Sept. 16, D. Columbia.).

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH INFANTRY,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., Sept. 7, 1886.

Orders No. 81.

It becomes my sad duty to announce to the regiment the death of its Colonel, Brigadier-General Lewis Cass Hunt, which occurred at Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 6.

General Hunt graduated from the Military Academy in 1847, and soon entered upon active service in the war with Mexico as a 2d Lieutenant of the 4th Infantry. It was during this war that he contracted a disease from which he has since been a sufferer, and which finally terminated fatally. He participated in the War of the Rebellion, being appointed Colonel of the 92d New York Volunteers in May, 1862; engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the Peninsula Campaign, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, was severely wounded. He was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862; took part in the operations about Suffolk, the several expeditions to the Blackwater, N. C., and participated in the battle of Kinston, N. C., and for gallant and meritorious services in these various engagements, he received brevets up to the grade of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army.

General Hunt was promoted Colonel of the 14th Infantry in 1881, and during the comparatively short time he has been identified with it, he has, by his kindly manner and amiable qualities, endeared himself to the regiment.

On the day succeeding the receipt of this order the flag will be displayed at half-staff, the colors draped, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

I. D. DE RUSSY, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
Hdqs. E, F, G, and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and I, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and K, Ft. A. T.

Major Hugh A. Theaker is assigned to Fort Randall, D. T., for station (S. O. 98, Sept. 16, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will return to Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 99, Sept. 20, D. Dak.).

Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, Sergt. J. Bryan, Lieut. A. R. Paxton, Lieut. W. N. Blow, Sergt. M. Buchner, Corp. C. E. Mayo, Pvt. W. T. Scully, Pvt. J. Sharkey, Pvt. G. Woodburn, Corp. J. Larm, Pvt. J. Carter, Pvt. A. O'Donnell, Pvt. J. F. Griffin, Sergt. J. J. McBride, Corp. P. O'Brien, Sergt. S. Oehler, and Pvt. R. Wilson and J. Burns have qualified as sharpshooters.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs. A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Sergt. John Sullivan, Co. B, is detailed for duty in

the recruiting office at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 132, Sept. 20, D. Tex.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.
Hdqs. A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.
Hdqs. A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin is relieved as R. O. at Fort Hays, and 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, Adjut., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 106, Sept. 20, Dept. M.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Birney B. Keeler is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James A. Irons is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill is detailed temporarily as Acting Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. A. Wood, Lieut. J. A. Irons, Pvt. J. Klaiher, Sergt. L. Davis, Pvt. G. A. Higgins, Sergt. G. N. King, Corp. P. Boyle, Sergt. S. P. Crow, Sergt. B. Otten, Sergt. W. R. Lantz, 1st Sergt. W. B. Greenwood, and Sergt. R. Moore have qualified as sharpshooters.

The following letter explains itself:

FOR ASSISTANT, M. T., Sept. 13.
Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., in charge Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, Fort Leavenworth:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing to you, postal order, in your favor \$40, requesting that you will please divide it as follows among the enlisted men of the 20th Infantry, on Dept. of Dakota's team: Sergt. Crow, Co. C, \$15; Corp. Boyle, Co. I, \$15; Sergt. Wood, Co. K (alternate), \$5; Pvt. Lubeck, Co. A (alternate), \$5. The contributors to fund are: Col. J. C. Bates, 20th Inf., \$20; Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf., \$55; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf., \$5, and myself, \$10.

The money is contributed as a reward to the men for their efforts. Trusting that I have not encroached upon your time and attention and wishing success to your team, I am truly yours,
PAUL HARWOOD, Captain 20th Inf.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swayne.
Hdqs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Mayer, N. M.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., will report to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, for duty (S. O. Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

Major C. J. Dickey and his Co. E left St. Augustine, Sept. 25, for Fort Marcy, N. M.

Henry Heintz, at one time sergeant-major, 22d Inf., and latterly a General Service clerk at San Antonio, committed suicide recently.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Canby and inspect that post (S. O. 162, Sept. 13, D. Columbia.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs. B, C, E, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; F and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonbauer (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. George Williams, Co. A, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition and will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 98, Sept. 16, D. Dak.).

Capt. G. Lawson and Lieut. O. J. Sweet have qualified as sharpshooters.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 25, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel, September 16, 1886, vice Stewart, retired from active service.

Major Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 16, 1886, vice Meudell, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Adjutant 4th Infantry, to be Captain, September 17, 1886, vice Von Herrmann, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Benjamin F. Handforth, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 5, 1886, vice Irvine, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet John B. Olinger, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bowie, A. T., Sept. 22. Detail: Major E. B. Beaumont, Capt. O. W. Budd and A. E. Wood, and 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall and R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., and Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 93, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Oct. 1. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. Henry F. Brewerton and David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter and Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 145, Sept. 27, Div. A.).

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Oct. 1. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller and Capt. John B. Brunkle, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Selden A. Day, 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Granger Adams, and William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. A.).

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Oct. 4. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William B. McCallum, 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 147, Sept. 29, Div. A.).

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Sept. 30. Detail: Major Alanson M. Randol, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Henry M. Andrews, and Adam Slaker, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 85, Sept. 15, D. Cal.).

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30. Detail: Capt. William L. Haskin, 1st Art.; Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. John W. Dillenback and 1st Lieut. Clermont J. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Van Dusen, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 85, Sept. 15, D. Cal.).

At Angel Island, Cal., Sept. 20. Detail: 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adj't., and Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington and Louis P. Brant and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Vogdes, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 185, Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter and George W. Davis and 2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun, 14th Inf., will assemble at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Sept. 18, for the purpose of examining and testing the rifle sight, as modified by the Ord. Dept., and the one modified by Capt. Andrew H. Russell. The Board will thoroughly test both sights, and report in full the qualities of each, especially in regard to the overcoming the tendency to "jump" of the hausse slide, when the rifle is fired (S. O. 161, Sept. 11, D. Columbia.)

Artillery School.—The exercises for the month of October, 1886, will be as follows: Artillery—Service of the piece, siege and sea coast guns and mortars. Instructions in the use of mechanical appliances for moving heavy artillery. Signalling—Officers who are not at either of the foregoing exercises will receive instructions in signalling under the Post Signal Officer during the usual drill hours. (G. O. No. 32, Art. School, Sept. 30.)

Indian Scouts.—Cos. A, B and C as Navajo Indian Scouts, will proceed to Fort Wingate, and the company of Mesquero Indian Scouts to Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 68, D. N. M., Sept. 15.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The San Francisco Report says: "The idea of having our 40,000 school children plant trees on Nov. 27 at the Presidio is good, provided the weather be good, also, so that the little ones catch no colds on the bleak hills of the Presidio. How 40,000 children with 40,000 trees are to be taken out to the Presidio and brought back again—the children, that is—on one short November day, we do not quite understand, but presume that Joaquin Miller will arrange all such little details."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

A despatch of Sept. 26 says: "Numerous destructive forest fires are raging in the Yellowstone National Park. The Black Tail Mountains, near Mammoth Hot Springs, are one mass of smoking ruins. This tremendous conflagration was started by lightning, and is beyond all human control."

Dept. of Texas—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

[[General Service Clerk Henry Heintz, San Antonio, shot himself through the head on the evening of Sept. 19, and died instantly. He was of a peculiar temperament.

Dept. of Dakota—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A St. Paul despatch says: Strong evidence comes from Fort Shaw that Crows, Grosventres, Bloods and Piegiens are prepared for stealing raids and for war, both against the whites and among themselves. A report from the C. O. Fort Shaw shows the probable beginning of widespread troubles. Three parties of soldiers are out from Assiniboine, cavalry from Fort Shaw and three parties from Magnums.

A despatch of Sept. 28 from Fort Shaw says: "Troops have been ordered out in the direction of the Judith Gap to intercept the movements of some Indians from the south suspected to be Crows. There is great excitement in the north country over the raids, and the troops are hurrying over the plains between them and their reservations in the hope of apprehending them on their return from their raid. The Crows certainly have had provocation enough to raid the Piegiens, who for years have been raiding their ranges at will and escaping without punishment. They are hereditary enemies."

A Winnipeg despatch of Sept. 29 says: "No massacre by the Indians has occurred in the Northwest as reported in despatches from Ottawa, Ontario. Everything is quiet there, the Bloods being on their reserve. The rumor probably originated from the killing of a few Bloods in Montana some time ago."

Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

An El Paso despatch of Sept. 26 says: "The recent embroglio with Mexico in the Cutting matter has called particular attention to the importance of Fort Bliss as a centre of military forces in the Southwest. As one of the first results, the force at Fort Bliss has already been largely augmented. Col. Douglass, who is at present in command, will make it regimental headquarters. The regimental band is on the way to Fort Bliss, and will soon be on the spot to add to the life and enjoyment at the post."

Dept. of Arizona—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

During the Cutting controversy the Mexican Minister interrupted the progress of plans for a legation building in Washington to cost \$50,000, not knowing what might be the result of Mr. Bayard's demand. Since then confidence has been restored and the architect has completed his work. The design has been sent to Mexico for the approval of Mr. Mariscal. The site selected for the building is on the north side of I Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and will occupy the ground now covered by five frame dwellings. Mr. Foster, ex-Minister to Mexico, lives on the east and Chief Justice Waite on the west side of the lot. The British and German Legations are the only ones at present occupying buildings owned by their Governments.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

Army Contest.—The contest for the Army prizes commenced on Wednesday, Sept. 29, under the superintendency of Col. S. E. Blunt, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and other distinguished officers were present, and great interest was manifested. The competitors are as follows: 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey,

6th Inf., Div. Mo.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., Div. Mo.; 2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Eng., Div. Atlantic; 1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, Co. F, 4th Inf., Div. Pac.; Sergt. Joseph F. Crawford, Co. A, 19th Inf., Div. Mo.; Sergt. James W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Inf., distinguished marksman, Div. Mo.; Sergt. James B. Denney, Co. D, 14th Inf., Div. Pac.; Sergt. Morrow C. Gustin, Troop B, 2d Cav., Div. Pac.; Sergt. Wm. D. Huddleson, Co. K, 4th Art. Div. Atlantic; Corp'l Geo. E. Miller, Troop H, 2d Cav., Div. Pac.; Corp'l Christian Michel, Troop L, 4th Cav., Div. Mo.; Pvt. Hatsell Garrard, Co. K, 10th Inf., Div. Mo. The alternates are 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., Div. Atlantic; Sergt. Benj. Otten, Co. B, 20th Inf., distinguished marksman, Div. Mo.; Sergt. John C. Pendergrass, Troop A, 10th Cav., Div. Pac.

The organization of the rifle camp is as follows: Officer in Charge—Lieut.-Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, aide-de-camp, inspector of rifle practice, bdqrs. of the Army. Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav., commanding rifle camp; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., adj't.; 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., commissary, quartermaster and ord. officer. Statistical and Financial Officer—2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 10th Inf. Executive Range Officer—2d Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., inspector of rifle practice Div. Mo. Range Officers—Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry Reade, 25th Inf.; Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., and Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Wm. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; Wendell L. Simpson, 3d Cav., and David C. Shanks, 18th Inf.

At the close of Wednesday's firing the result was: Torrey, Missouri, 172; Huddleson, Atlantic, 169; Weeks, Missouri, 163; Michel, Missouri, 166; Kerr, Missouri, 166; Miller, Pacific, 162; Denney, Pacific, 162; Gillette, Atlantic, 161; Gustin, Pacific, 161; Crawford, Missouri, 156; Garrard, Missouri, 148; Roper, Pacific, 147.

Division of the Missouri.—The Division competition closed Sept. 20, Lieut. Kerr, 17th Inf., winning first place on the team, and the gold and skirnlsh silver medals. The team is as follows:

1. 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., Platte.....	590
2. Sgt. J. F. Crawford, 19th Inf., Texas.....	489
3. Corp. Christian Michel, 4th Cav., Missouri.....	486
4. 1st Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., Platte.....	486
5. Pvt. Hatsell Garrard, 10th Inf., Missouri.....	484
6. 2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., Missouri.....	480
7. Sgt. E. H. Stevens, 7th Inf., Platte.....	479
8. Sgt. S. M. Green, 8th Cav., Texas.....	478
9. Corp. C. E. Mayo, 15th Inf., Dakota.....	475
10. Pvt. C. Palmer, 3d Inf., Dakota.....	473
11. Sgt. G. Zobel, 3d Inf., Dakota.....	471
12. Pvt. John Peterson, 5th Cav., Missouri.....	467

Lieut. Kerr is also the winner of three special prizes, a fine badge offered by Donald and Ashmun, a gold medal offered by W. A. Kirkham, and a special prize by M. P. Cranston.

On Sept. 22 the team match for the Kansas City Times medal took place amid great enthusiasm. Sgt. S. P. Crow, Co. C, 20th U. S. Infantry, being the winner by a score of 172 points out of a possible 200, lacking only six points of the highest score made during the division contest. The medal, one of the, if not the, handsomest ever offered as a prize to military marksmen, caused quite a rivalry between the different teams.

The special prize, a gold medal, offered by Mr. John Joeger, was shot for Sept. 23 in a special skirnlsh match, the Missouri team carrying off the honors, and Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav., then won the medal in the individual match.

In the afternoon the troops were paraded and reviewed by Major General Terry. After the review General Terry presented the Army prizes and gave much commendation to all concerned. In presenting Sergeant Crow with the Kansas City Times medal General Terry said: "Sergeant Crow: I take great pleasure in presenting to you this beautiful and valuable medal. This journal has for a number of years interested itself in Army matters and done much by its enterprise and liberality in the offering of means to increase the efficiency of our troops in the use of that American weapon—the rifle. It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to be its representative on this occasion in presenting you this handsome gift, which I hope you will wear with honor to yourself and the Service."

Soon afterwards the ceremonies ended and all, except those to remain to take part in the Army contests, left for their respective stations. The Division contest this year was declared by all to be most successful and the interest never flagged.

Division of the Missouri Rifle Practice Quota.

Quota from each Department for the Division team:	
Dakota.....	4 Gained..... 3
Platte.....	3 "..... 3
Missouri.....	3 "..... 4
Texas.....	2 "..... 2

For the Army Team:

Dakota.....	2 Gained..... 0
Platte.....	2 "..... 3
Missouri.....	1 "..... 2
Texas.....	1 "..... 1

Lieut. Kerr, of the Platte, No. 1, is 31 points ahead of the next highest.

The enlisted men now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., belonging to the rifle teams from the Department of Texas, Department of Dakota, Department of Platte, and Department of Missouri, will return to their respective stations. (S. O. 108, Sept. 23, D. M.)

The following named officers will return to their respective stations from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as specified:

2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer, to his station in the Division of the Pacific; 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 19th Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 5th Inf., to their respective stations in the Department of Dakota. (S. O. Sept. 24, D. M.)

Sergeants H. Lloyd, Co. E, and E. W. Bonton, Co. F, 2d Inf., "distinguished marksmen" Department of the Platte, will return to their proper station, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 109, Sept. 24, D. M.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty in connection with the Division rifle competition and will report to their respective commanding officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Captain T. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th

Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 10th Inf. (S. O. 109, Sept. 24, D. M.)

2d Lieut. V. J. Brumback, having completed his duty in connection with the Division of the Missouri rifle competition at Fort Leavenworth will return to his proper station, Fort Omaha, Nebraska. (S. O. 109, Sept. 24, D. M.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1886.

THE season's infantry drills will end to-morrow. This week has been devoted to battalion skirmish drill. The cadets are all anxiously waiting for the verdict in the Court-martial cases.

Highland Falls has had a number of severe accidents within the past ten days. One man, named Speller, was run over and killed by the cars; another, Wm. Florence, while at work in the tunnel under West Point, fell from a scaffold and had a leg badly broken; Mr. Mandago, an old man of seventy-five, was knocked down by a team drawing a wagon load of ice; the wheels passed over his chest, injuring Mr. Mandago internally, so that he is not expected to live.

Yesterday morning the little son of Capt. Williams, seven years of age, went up an apple tree in Execution Hollow; he fell and had an arm badly broken.

The infant son of Prof. Larned has been quite sick for some time, but is now much better.

Mr. Russell Thayer, who graduated in 1874, but now chief engineer of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia spent several days here this week. Mr. Thayer is quite enthusiastic on the subject of balloons.

Major and Mrs. Lydecker have been here several weeks, visiting Professor and Mrs. Mercur.

Prof. Kendrick dropped in last week to see his friends. The genial Professor always meets with a warm welcome when he comes. He is looking remarkably well and bids fair to become "the oldest graduate."

Lieut. Lisak will be relieved in the mathematical department by Lieut. Rodgers, 2d Infantry. Lieut. Lisak unfortunately injured his left foot a short time before he came here, so that he is compelled to use crutches, and in going around the post he uses a tricycle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson have invited their friends to an evening's entertainment at Schofield Hall on Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Mrs. Vogdes is visiting her sister, Miss Berard, and Mrs. Duvall has been Mrs. Bass's guest for several days.

Prof. John W. Forsyth, formerly chaplain at the Military Academy, who is now living at Newburg, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

Lieut. Gibson won the first prize at the tennis tournament. His competitor in the final game was Lieut. Stewart.

The cemetery has been cleared of the cedar trees that used to stand among the graves. All of the mounds are to be levelled, and the whole surface will be smooth and lawn-like. This will be a very laborious work, for many of the monuments will have to be raised or lowered. In order to mark the graves of those who have no monument or stone, little head and footboards will be placed on each grave. The change will undoubtedly add to the beauty of the cemetery.

While at Highland Falls a few days ago we met Mr. Cornelius Nelson, who is about eighty years of age. Mr. Nelson said that his ancestors came from the old country in 1696, just two hundred years ago this month. They settled on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite Geo's Point, and were the first settlers in this part of the country. In speaking of the other side of the river they always called it the "prime over on the west side," from which came the name of West Point.

The drum-major, Rupp, of our band, has applied to be placed on the retired list. The order retiring him is expected in a few days; he is now on furlough and will live in Newburg after his retirement. Sergt. Rupp will probably be the youngest man on the retired list for enlisted men. He is about 44 years of age and has served over 21 years. Two other members of the band, both first-class musicians, will retire this fall. It is not yet known who will be the new drum-major. Corp'l McAllister is now acting in his place.

Paragraph 70 of the Academic Regulations is amended so that in forming the general merit roll of the first class, the value given to the subjects of Civil and Military Engineering and Science of War shall be represented by the following numbers: Civil Engineering, 150; Military Engineering and Science of War, 150; total, 300.

Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers arrived this afternoon to visit their son, Lieut. Rodgers.

The following candidates have been designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy: Saml. Reed Broadbent, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard W. Roelofs, (alt.) Philadelphia, Pa.; George H. McMaster, Columbia, S. C.; W. M. Smith, (alt.) Glenn Springs, S. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

FORT APACHE has been quite an important centre in Arizona for some time past, and I am told through private correspondence that Gen. Miles esteems Col. Wade's "round up" of the Chiricahua Apache Indians at this post as important as the capture of Geronimo's band of marauders. Be that as it may, it was suggested but a few weeks ago by an officer as being the proper thing to do, and he was immediately informed that it was not practicable, and that the mere suspicion of such a thing would cause an immediate stampede of Chiricahuas. But Gen. Miles believed it to be the thing to do, and during his visit to Apache last July he had an opportunity of judging as to the best disposition to make of them. The result has caused universal rejoicing all over Arizona.

The order to surround these Indians and disarm and take them prisoners was given to Col. Wade, and with three troops of the 10th Cavalry, Troop C, Capt. C. D. Viele, Troop H, Capt. C. L. Cooper, and Troop A, Lieut. Wm. H. Beck in command, with two companies of the 9th Infantry, Capt. Morton and Bowman in command, the Colonel marched out to where the Indians had gathered for their "regular court." A desperate resistance was fully expected, but the absence of their war chiefs (who had been sent to Washington), proved a strategic movement, and no doubt was the cause of the complete capture of this entire band of Indians. Col. Wade sent his adjutant, Lieut. W. E. Shipp, of the 10th Cavalry, with a detachment of cavalrymen over to the camp to capture all of the arms and ammunition and bring in any stray bucks. The prisoners were stored away in a quartermaster building for that night, and a heavy guard placed over them. On the 5th Col. Wade took the entire tribe, with their ponies, boeroes, horses, squaws, and papposes, over to Holbrook. From there he has gone with them to Fort Marion, Fla. Four troops of the 10th Cavalry formed the escort from here to Holbrook—C, H, B, and A. The three former will return to Apache to-morrow. Troop A, Lieut. Beck in command, with Lieut. Shipp, goes to Wingate, N. M., to take the Indian stock from that post. Lieut. Beck expects to return via the Mountain Path to Apache.

Col. Wade has always been the pride of the 10th Cavalry ever since he first joined it, and we feel that his success is nothing more than his friends have expected of him. And Gen. Miles is no less dear to his Army friends and admirers than he seems to be to the grateful citizens of Arizona. A nation should be proud of and thankful to so successful a general.

Troop C, of the 8th Cavalry, Capt. Williams in command, and Lieut. Cabell, is at Apache temporarily. Dr. Ives is also with the troop.

Capt. P. L. Lee with his troop is also here from Fort Thomas, A. T., and Lieut. Hughes in command of Troop B, 10th Cavalry, from San Carlos Agency, was ordered up here from duty and formed a part of the escort for the Chiricahuas to Holbrook. After this we may expect to enjoy a little rest and quiet. It has been a year and four months since Geronimo left the reservation and it is estimated that his band has killed 400 people in Arizona. To his vicious raids we owe the loss of two noble officers, Capt. Crawford and Dr. Maddox. But twenty-two weeks since Gen. Miles assumed command of the Department, and the Chiricahuas are gone from our midst forever. The White Mountain Indians on this reservation are as delighted over the departure of their enemies as we are and there is every prospect of future peace with the remaining tribes in Arizona. Last month Lieut. J. B. McDonald and Dr. Davis, of San Carlos Agency, paid a visit to their friends in Apache and were guests of Lieut. Beck and Mrs. Beck. Both gentlemen are great favorites and their visit was much enjoyed.

Dr. Clury, from Fort Union, N. M., was in Apache for a few days, whence he was to accompany the Chiricahuas Indians to New Mexico.

Dr. Fisher, of Fort Apache has gone to New York to be married. We will expect him and his bride back in two months. The Doctor is a most worthy young officer, and has the best wishes of a host of friends for himself and bride.

The friends of Capt. John T. Morrison's family regret very much to hear of the serious illness of their eldest son, John, at Berkeley, Cal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LAWTON AND DORST.

TUCSON, A. T., Sept. 20, 1886.

GENERAL MILES, commanding the Department of Arizona, has appointed to his staff two of the most worthy officers of the Army. Captain Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cav., appointed Inspector, is the hero whose gallant deeds of valor, zeal, and endurance are now so favorably before the world. He has proved his ability to cope with the ablest chief of the Chiricahuas and the terror to civilization. Geronimo, the common enemy of mankind, has been vanquished by the gallant Lawton. Peace and prosperity to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the entire Mexican frontier are now assured to its citizens. Future generations will spring up to bless the name of one whose faithful, unflinching discharge of duty has been productive of these results, and now the trusty Lieutenant has been rewarded by his chief to the extent of that chief's limited power. Captain Lawton is not only a soldier of the bravest war record, but a gentleman of attainments, with an able judiciary turn of mind. The nation owes him everything. The Government advanced rank on the staff of its military establishment, which he would grace with dignity and ability becoming alike to himself and the Service he honors and exalts.

Captain J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., probably one of the youngest captains in the Service, is a pupil of the famous Mackenzie, has distinguished himself in the field, and has in the last few years rendered valuable service on the staff of the District Commander at Santa Fe, proving himself the ablest Adjutant-General the District ever had. He is well qualified to fill the important duties of Judge-Advocate recently assigned him by General Miles. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ALDEN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held at Mare Island, Aug. 18, a reorganization was effected of "The Alden Dramatic Company," and the following officers were elected: Manager, Dr. G. W. Woods; Assistant Manager, Mrs. G. E. Belknap; Stage Manager, Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott; Property Manager, Commander Rodgers; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough; Prompter, Paymaster C. M. Ray. The first performance took place Sept. 18, the plays of "Sweethearts" and "Dr. Mondheim" being presented. There was a large audience and everything went off satisfactorily. "Home" is in rehearsal. JUNK.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Riley, the reviewing authority, Brigadier-General Potter says: "The proceedings were not at first accompanied by the record of previous trials and convictions on which the severity of the sentence depended, nor did they show what record the court acted upon. Upon being returned for correction by the court, the judge advocate, who had in the meantime been relieved, removed two sheets of the proceedings of the court and substituted others in their place. The court subsequently met and attempted to declare that the proceedings as thus changed, is a correct report of the trial. This would be an unwarranted proceeding were it regular in form, but these revised proceedings are signed by an officer who acted as judge advocate after he had been relieved, and had ceased to be such officer of the court. For these reasons the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. (G. C. M. O. 36, Dept. Mo., 1886.)

In the case of 1st Sergeant Geo. Bush, Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, recently tried at Vancouver Barracks, General Gibbon says: "It appears by the testimony in this case that 1st Sgt. Bush, whilst on duty, in charge of the men of his battery in ranks, permitted two of them to engage in a wrangle in which opprobrious epithets were used. Such conduct is highly unmilitary, and is never permitted in any well-disciplined organization. Sergeant Bush will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

A CLAIM for money lost by U. S. troops out west was decided last week by Secretary Muldrow, of the Interior Department. In 1867 a band of Cheyenne Indians on the war path made a descent upon the 5th Regiment, of U. S. Infantry, and captured several wagons, one of which contained the regimental fund amounting to \$1,337. It would appear that the troops felt some delicacy about putting in their claim, as its presentation was delayed until recently. The finding is that only \$960 of the lost money has been shown by proof to have been in the wagon, but as the claim was not presented within the time prescribed by law it cannot be allowed.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Newport, R. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station. Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station, and will sail in a few days for that station. The Alliance will have another trial of the forced draught system in her boilers, on the North River, on Saturday, and will sail as soon afterwards as possible, probably Monday or Tuesday of next week, for the South Atlantic Station, via Madagascar.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 12. Will probably remain until October.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy, Aug. 10.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. To sail from Leghorn to meet Brooklyn at Gibraltar about Sept. 10. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive the latter part of October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. To meet Brooklyn at Gibraltar Sept. 10.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley. Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal., where she will undergo repairs.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson (ordered.) Was at Payta, Peru, Sept. 13.

MONONGABELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Advice from Auckland, N. Z., of Aug. 16, say that the Mohican arrived from Fiji on Aug. 16, and would remain three weeks.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lt. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

Lieutenant Commander H. E. Nichols, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sitka, Sept. 10, says the Pinta returned Sept. 9 from a trip to Yakutat after the Schwatka exploring expedition. The party was found at Yakutat, and all its members were well. They were able to ascend Mount St. Elias only 7,200 feet, and the most experienced of the party consider it impossible to reach the top.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At San Jose de Guatemala Sept. 4. Expected at San Francisco Oct. 15, where she will undergo repairs.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Port Said, Sept. 23, 1886, as reported by cable.

A correspondent writing from Lisbon, Portugal, announces that the Brooklyn arrived at that port Sept. 2, 1886, after a pleasant passage of five days from Fayal. The usual salutes were fired, and on the morning of Sept. 4 the ship was dressed in honor of the Queen's birthday. The vessel sailed from Lisbon on the afternoon of Sept. 8 for Gibraltar (where she arrived Sept. 10, as previously reported).

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. Was at Shanghai, Aug. 24.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton Aug. 24, to be relieved by the Palos, and then proceed to Hong Kong for repairs.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Arrived at Valdivostok, Aug. 21. Will return to Shanghai Oct. 1.

OSSIPEE, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Sailed from Shanghai for Canton Aug. 24, to relieve the Monocacy.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Madeira for Newport, R. I., Sept. 11. Expected to arrive about Oct. 10.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Arrived at New York, Thursday morning, Sep. 30, from Boston.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read.

The Michigan was inspected at Detroit, Mich., September 25, 1886, by the Board of Naval Inspectors, consisting of Rear Adml. Jas. E. Jouett, Capt. R. F. Bradford, Comdr. H. C. Taylor, Chief Engineer P. Inch, and Naval Constructor P. Hichborn. The inspection was very thorough, and found the vessel in a highly satisfactory condition. The inspection of the men next followed, with the usual gun, fire, boat and sail, drills, etc., and also a drill ashore, all of which were executed with great precision, and showed that the crew were in a high state of proficiency. The Michigan was last inspected some three years ago, and since that time she has been almost entirely rebuilt. Her officers are: Commander J. J. Read, Lt. Comdr. J. J. Hunker, Lieut. C. P. Rees, Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, Ensign Geo. R. Clark, P. A. Engineer A. F. Dixon, P. A. Paymaster T. D. Hoxey, Jr., Surgeon C. U. Gravatt. After the drill, an informal reception was held on board.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco. Comdr. F. A. Cook has been ordered to command.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in Long Island Sound.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Returned to New York from trial trip in Long Island Sound on Sept. 23, for alterations in thrust bearing.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely ordered Oct. 10. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHILOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Hoche, a 1st class armorclad, one of the largest vessels in the French Navy, is to be launched at Lorient on Aug. 29.

GENERAL COUNT FAUGO and seven officers of the Japanese Navy lately arrived at Liverpool from New York, on a tour of inspection of dockyards, and for the purpose of obtaining information on naval subjects.

THE trial of the suit of D. W. Bouldin against the commandant at Mare Island, to recover possession of the island, which is valued at \$5,000,000, was resumed last week at San Francisco, and is expected to close this week.

THE class of seamen gunners on the flagship Tennessee were given some practical work in torpedo warfare at Newport, Sept. 23. They placed a 100-pound torpedo under the wreck of a coal schooner ashore in the south end of Rose Island and blew it up.

THE greatest activity, says the Militar-Zeitung (Vienna), now reigns at Terni, where in future the Italian vessels of war are to be built. The material of the yards has been obtained to a great extent from Belgium. The engines are not driven by steam, but by water power and compressed air.

THE French Minister of Marine, says the Avenir Militaire (Paris), is about to form a Flying Squadron for navigating distant waters. The vessels of which the squadron is to be composed are to assemble shortly at Brest, and be put under the command of Rear Admiral Layrie. They will consist of an armorclad and several cruisers of the 1st and 2d class.

THE present available force of the United States puts us at the foot of the list of naval powers. When the vessels already authorized, contracted for or commenced, are completed, say four years hence, the United States will, in naval power, outrank Brazil, Chili, Argentine, China, Japan, Greece, Norway, Portugal and Sweden; be on a par with Turkey, Spain, Holland and Denmark, and be surpassed by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia.

It is Mr. E. H. Hart, of No. 1,162 Broadway, New York, who publishes the views on the *Tennessee*, referred to last week, not E. H. Kent.

THE Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate, designated to investigate the fishery trouble in accordance with a vote passed last session, met at the Tremont House, Boston, Sept. 28. Senator Edmunds, the chairman, and Senators Frye, of Maine, and Morgan, of Alabama, were present.

We see it stated that the *Monongahela* will be prepared for a cruise as soon as possible after Comdr. Samuel H. Baker relieves Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston, in command, and the vessel will then come around to Hampton Roads, by way of Cape Horn. She will be overhauled and refitted for the apprentice training squadron. The passage will be made under sail.

PAYMASTER WRIGHT, who has recently become disbursing officer at the Navy-yard in Washington, has inaugurated a new system of paying the employees, by which the time consumed in counting the money, identification, receipting, etc., is saved. The semi-monthly pay day has heretofore necessitated several hours' work in paying the men, but on Saturday all were paid in 35 minutes.

THE new steel cruiser *Boston*, which suffered some damage two or three weeks ago from the falling of one of her tops, has been repaired, and it is expected that she will be finished and ready to go into commission within two weeks. Constructor Steele reports from Chester that the *Chicago*, the last and largest of the four steel cruisers authorized by Congress in 1883, will probably be finished by Feb. 1.

A TEST of the Cunningham life line rocket for throwing lines to vessels in distress was made Sept. 24 at the Washington Barracks rifle range. No. 7 line, which is the largest used in the service, was carried with precision to a distance of 650 yards, and a lighter, No. 4 line, to a distance of 1,050 yards. The greatest distance to which No. 4 line has ever been thrown by the Lyle gun now in use in the service is said to be 694 yards.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., has addressed a letter to Mr. Neils Olsen, of the New York Yacht Club, inquiring what would be the best method to pursue in the matter of gathering statistics regarding the personnel of the U. S. yacht fleet. The Navy Department wish for their own information to know how many persons, seamen and others are employed by the different yachts that sail in U. S. waters. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has no data concerning this matter, which the Admiral says would be highly important in the event of a war and of particular service to the U. S. Navy Department.

THE Minister of Public Works of the Canadian Dominion proposes, in view of the trade which it is hoped will spring up between Canada and the East, to enlarge the new graving dock recently completed on the Pacific Coast, at Esquimaux, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia. The dock at present is 90 ft. wide at the top and 41 ft. wide at the bottom, with an entrance of 65 ft. in width. At ordinary spring tides there is 26 ft. 6 in. of water on the sills. The length of the dock is at present 389 ft., but it is proposed to extend it to 430 ft. When this is done it will be capable of accommodating any vessel of the British North Pacific Squadron, or the large Trans-Pacific steamships.

It seems to be well understood that Naval Constructor Wilson will soon be appointed to the office of Chief Naval Constructor. Since the expiration of Mr. Wilson's term he has been performing all the duties of the office without the pay. Although there are those who seem to think that there will be a general reorganization of the Bureau, there are others who believe that no changes will be made except, perhaps, the transfer of all purchases to the Paymaster General of the Navy. The work of the Board of Chiefs of Bureaus, of which Captain Walker was President, settled the fact that satisfactory work can be done by Bureau Chiefs when ordered to work in conjunction with each other.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY has published in the *London Times* a letter giving his impressions of the relative merits of the yachts *Maryflower* and *Galatea*. He attributes the defeat of the *Galatea*, not to any inferiority in the seamanship with which she was handled, but to the form of her hull. On the important points of seaworthiness and stability at considerable angles with the keel, he thinks that a serious trial at sea would probably show that the Americans have something to learn from the English yachtsmen. The English builders, he says, have done the best they could under the conditions imposed upon them. It is for the yacht clubs and societies to consider whether these conditions are calculated to secure the the utmost perfection of form in yachts.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD contributes an interesting "note" to the "North American Review" for October, in which he insists, with documents and details, as against Rear Admiral Taylor, that the United States blockading squadron was driven out of Charleston harbor on Jan. 31, 1863, and that the blockade was temporarily raised. Gen. Beauregard says: Contradictory statements and denials of this nature, concerning the events of the late war, are not of unfrequent occurrence. What one side positively avers is often no less positively dissented to by the other. Thus, even to this hour, officers who had occupied high rank in the Union Army—Gen. Sherman among them—deny that the Confederates took the Federal by surprise on the first day of the battle of Shiloh. So also does Gen. Sherman continue even now, as I am informed, to deny that Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, was burned by his own troops. The conclusion forced upon us is, not that Gen. Sherman and Rear Admiral Taylor, and others who speak and write as they do, are correct in their assertions, but that, unfortunately, evidence, however authentic be its source, loses its weight and is disregarded, when coming from those who were enemies at the time of the occurrence under dispute. It follows none the less, however, that a clear comprehension and just appreciation of such contested points are, sooner or later, reached; and thus is the level of all historical facts eventually settled. In my article referred to by Rear Admiral Taylor I never even intimated that because the Federal blockading fleet was dispersed, North and South, on Jan. 31, 1863, by the Confederate rams *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, the Charleston blockade was permanently broken, and remained so to the end. I said that "for the time being" it was raised; and I maintain that my assertion was absolutely correct, notwithstanding the denial of Rear Admiral Taylor and of others, that the Federal blockading fleet was rendered so uneasy and inefficient by the result of the attack made upon it on Jan. 31, 1863, that, for days and weeks afterwards, it was matter of no difficulty for blockade runners to enter or leave the port with almost entire freedom.

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NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 24.—Commander Henry B. Seely, to command receiving ship St. Louis in addition to his present duties.

SEPT. 25.—Captain Edward P. Lull, to command the Navy-yard Pensacola, Fla.

P. A. Surgeon D. M. Guiteras, to temporary duty on board receiving ship Franklin.

SEPT. 27.—Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne, to the Naval Academy, October 1.

Lieutenant Chas. G. Calkins, to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, October 15.

Assistant Surgeon Horace B. Scott, to the Navy-yard New York, October 1.

SEPT. 28.—Ensign Albert N. Wood, to the Yantic.

SEPT. 29.—Lieutenant Henry W. Schaefer, to the Naval Academy, October 4.

Lieutenant York Noel, to the receiving-ship Vermont, October 15.

Commodore Ralph Chandler and Captain A. W. Weaver, to examination for promotion.

OCT. 1.—P. A. Surgeon Clement Biddle, to the Naval Academy.

Detached.

SEPT. 24.—Lieutenant-Commander John S. Newell, from duty at Torpedo Station and ordered to command the *Pinta*, per November steamer from San Francisco.

Lieutenant Commander Henry E. Nichols, from command of *Pinta* on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and await orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. A. Lyons, from Galena and ordered to Tennessee.

P. A. Surgeon Henry T. Percy, from Galena and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Surgeon George Arthur, from Navy-yard New York, October 1, and ordered to duty at the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, from duty at Museum of Hygiene, October 4, and ordered to receiving ship *Minnesota*.

Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, from Navy-yard League Island, October 1, and ordered to Galena.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shafer, from Minnesota and ordered to Swatara, October 1.

SEPT. 28.—Lieutenant Commander C. A. Schetky, from the receiving-ship *Lt. Louis*, October 10, and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Ashbridge, from the Swatara and granted six months' leave.

OCT. 1.—P. A. Surgeon John W. Steele, from the Naval Academy and granted six months' leave.

Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, from the Fish Hawk and granted sick leave.

Ensign B. E. Thurston, from the Ranger and ordered home.

Revoked.

The orders of P. A. Paymaster Reah Frazer to the New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Ensign A. Gleaves to the Naval Academy.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 25.—2d Lieutenant Charles A. Doyen, detached October 2, from the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and granted leave of absence for two weeks upon the expiration of which he will report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 16, when 2d Lieutenant C. A. Doyen has reported, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

SEPT. 29.—1st Lieutenant F. L. Denny, granted leave of absence for fifteen days from October 1.

CASUALTIES.

List of deaths in the U. S. Navy for the week ending Sept. 30, 1886:

John Flanigan, seaman, U. S. S. *Omaha*, died July 22, at Shanghai, China.

William H. Brown, beneficiary, died September 23, at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 26, 1886.

G. C. M. O. No. 38:

I. Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, August 27, 1886, and of which Capt. Charles S. Norton, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps.

Charge—"Drunkenness on duty." Specification—"In this, that the said Otway C. Berryman, a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, attached to and serving as such at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, was, while on duty as officer of the day of said barracks, on or about the fourth day of August, 1886, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unable properly to perform his duty." To which charge and specification the accused, 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding.—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found as follows: The Specification of the charge, "Proved in part; proved except the words 'while on duty as officer of the day,' and the word 'his,' which words are not proved." And that the accused, 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, is, of the charge, "Guilty in a less degree than charged, guilty of drunkenness."

Sentence.—The court thereupon sentenced the said 1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, "to be suspended from duty and confined to the limits of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York, for three months, on half pay, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings, finding and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Otway C.

Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved, and he is accordingly suspended from duty for three months from this date, on half pay, and will, during that period, be confined to the limits of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York. Lieutenant Berryman was charged with being so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor, while on duty as officer of the day, as to be unable properly to perform his duty.

The evidence in the case shows that, about an hour before Lieutenant Berryman's tour of duty expired, on the date referred to, he was, at his own request, relieved from duty, and that, within about half an hour after being so relieved, he was found so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unfit for the performance of any duty. His defence is that his use of alcoholic stimulants, on the occasion in question, was superinduced by an accidental fall. It would appear that the court gave the accused the benefit of the doubt as to the exact time when he reached the condition in which he was thus found, and therefore acquitted him of the graver offence of drunkenness on duty, and convicted him of the lesser one, drunkenness only.

The narrow escape of Lieutenant Berryman from a conviction of the offence charged against him will, it is believed, serve as a warning to him to avoid, in the future, a repetition of his offence, which might subject him to a sentence of greater severity than the one imposed by the court in the present case.

DAVID B. HARMONY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 20, 1886.

The Court-martial which has been in session at Naval Academy two weeks investigating charges of alleged hazing among cadets has been concluded so far as the cases against Cadets Fife and Clinton are concerned, and the record of proceedings forwarded to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Dismissal from the academy is the punishment for hazing. The testimony against Fife and Clinton also implicated Cadet C. M. Bunker, of the third class, who, it is said, will be tried by Court-martial when he returns from leave.

Eleven candidates reported at the Naval Academy Sept. 27 for admission as naval cadets. The re-examination of cadets who were deficient at the June examination began Sept. 28.

Mr. Arthur N. Brown, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed assistant professor of English studies, to do duty as librarian at the Naval Academy, in place of the late Prof. Thos. Karney, and Mr. Charles R. Sanger has been appointed professor of chemistry, vice Prof. Chas. E. Munroe, resigned.

Wm. Chappell, an enlisted man at the Naval Academy, who pleaded guilty before a Court martial to the charge of assaulting Joseph Rogers, a mate in the Navy, was taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., to-day in charge of Sergts. Hart and Breen, of the Marine Corps, and delivered to the authorities at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The court recommended two years' imprisonment.

John V. Chase, of Louisiana, and George S. W. Williams, of South Carolina, have passed a successful examination for admission as naval cadets.

The Academy reopens on Friday. John V. Chase, of Louisiana, and George S. W. Williams, of South Carolina, have passed a successful examination for admission as naval cadets.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TWO YEARS' CRUISES.

U. S. S. *IRAGOQUIS*, 3d RATE,
GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

I FIND in the *JOURNAL* of August 7, the announcement, that it is believed to be the intention of the Department to follow out the German system of two years' cruising. This would, I think, meet with very general approval throughout the Navy, both from officers and men, the custom of keeping ships on one station for three years or more is unfair. Remaining on the same coast for such a length of time (especially when the same class of scenery continually presents itself) becomes monotonous in the extreme.

For example, take the Pacific Station. There are very few ports where liberty can be given, and fewer still where an all night cruise is allowed. The principal liberty ports are Payta, Callao, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso. Of these places, perhaps, Payta is the most healthy, but there being little accommodation, all night ashore is not allowed. Every person who knows anything of South America, knows what there is for a man-of-war's-man to do, and what class of recreation he must expect when ashore there. There's absolutely nothing for him to occupy his mind with, unless it is to walk or ride out knee deep in sand to the cemetery (pardon me for calling the place by such a name), and visit the last resting place of some shipmate, and return on board by sundown, covered from head to foot with sand, and having been bitten to death with fleas.

Callao is more lively, and a better place altogether, as from there it can proceed to Lima by rail; his eyes become relieved with the sight of surrounding green fields and trees, of which Payta is entirely destitute. At night he could remain in Lima, and visit one of the theatres, for a while imagining he was back in civilization again, drinking in the strains of "Boccaccio" or "Carmen." But, unfortunately, it happens there's always a yellow fever or a small-pox scare, and an all night on shore is not generally allowed, though I should like to see why a man should not be just as liable to contract disease in the daytime as at night. You proceed down the coast (which, by-the-by, is the most desolate and barren in the world), and arrive at Iquique. Here you may get an all night if fortunate, but there is very little to occupy the mind, and no scenery to revel in. From thence to Coquimbo, a healthy port, provisions plentiful and cheap climate fine and exhilarating. Here, where the all night liberties are given, there is again nothing to occupy the mind. Unfortunately, like most sailor towns, there are plenty of human vampires, in the shape of unprincipled saloon keepers, who infest the place, who are willing to, and constantly do rob Jack of his hard earned money, and afterwards kick him into the street. This is Coquimbo, a place where the greatest amount of liberty is given. Valparaiso and Talcahuana are a trifle better, but only a trifle, and it is not frequently one gets as far south as these ports.

Compare a station as described above, with either the European or Asiatic, and the fairness of the proposed system of cruising is patent to every one. Take this ship in particular. She is as good as any of her class in the Navy; clean and dry, and one that always makes a good record, both with steam and sail. (See last run from Payta harbor to mouth of Guayaquil river, where she averaged 9.7 knots with four boilers and very little wind; greatest run per hour 11.0 knots, lowest 8.1 knots.) She has as smart a crowd of officers and men as ever put foot on a deck, as official inspection records prove, being kept on a coast like the above for upwards of five years. True, a number of time-expired men have been sent home, but still a number of men ship over, simply because they become attached to a ship in precisely the same manner as a family become attached to a house they have resided in for a length of time, preferring it not so much for the locality as for its convenience and association. If the two years' cruise system comes in vogue, this ship would probably be one of the first ordered from this desolate coast, and such an order would be hailed with the greatest delight by all hands.

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ARMYNAVY.

SUNDAY IN THE ARMY.

We are in receipt of several letters expressing
most cordial approval of our article of September 18
on "Sunday in the Army and Navy." One officer
says: "I believe you express the best and majority
sentiment of the Army in what you say respecting
Sunday observance. The weight and influence of
the JOURNAL will command respect and attention,
and the final outcome of the agitation and discus-
sion I firmly believe will result in the establishment
of your position. I hold that freedom from all
work and duty, except necessary guard and police,
on Sunday will be in the interest of good order and
military discipline. I never saw the order of Presi-
dent LINCOLN before on this subject, and I am very
glad you incorporated it in your article for the
benefit of all who have entered the Army since its
publication."

Another Army officer of long service and large
experience, whose position gives him exceptional
opportunities for learning the actual condition of
the Service, says: "One trouble about helping on
'the poor honest soldier' seems to be that the things
that benefit or demoralize him seem apt to be
treated by authority as too insignificant or uninter-
esting for discussion or action. Regular, steady
improvement, or, if some prefer to think of it so,
occasional improvement, satisfies my appetite. So
I find some content in our musketry; and in the
greatly improved 'C. C. and G. E.' now issued; and
in forbidding the sale of ardent spirits at posts;
in the improvement in hospitals and barracks, even
to bathing facilities; the wise and considerate re-
tirement of enlisted men; and, of course, in our
established faithfulness, efficiency, and merits. Any
discontent with scribbled-over check books, pay day
sprees, infrequent pay, guard-house vermin, Sun-
day morning inspections, no buttered potatoes,
ignorance of heavy marching kit or weapons of
'cold steel,' poor bodily or mental training enforced,
unequal fare, excessive desertion, insufficient quar-
ters, no headstones, undistributed extra duty pay,

civilian appointments, sluggish promotions, pro-
moting deficiencies, light artillery material, improper
infantry organization, wasting our tactical colleges,
widows' pensions, etc., must find something like an
universal howl if words are to bring improvement.
I have put in a word on the lot, and was glad to
see in your last a blow straight from the shoulder
anent Sunday work; and I hope you will give them
the necessary iteration, especially now, when the
official mind seeks themes, and again when Con-
gress tries its sea legs on our military ways."

A third correspondent writes:

The many lovers of a quiet Sabbath, in the Army,
who may chance to read your editorial, "Sunday in
the Army and Navy," will, one and all, thank you
for it, and hope that it may be productive of a much
needed reform in the matter of Sabbath desecra-
tion. The fact cannot be gainsaid, that while there
are posts in the Army in which the day is properly
observed, there are also others where it is totally ig-
nored, or if any difference is made, it is by crowding
into its hours as many of the forms and ceremonies
of military life as they can well contain. At some
posts it is the only day when all the ceremonies that
can add to a guard mounting are included in it. At
others it is the only day on which a dress parade is
held. In many, it is the day chosen by the com-
manding officer for a general inspection of all the
departments, including stables and corrals, and all
the officers of the garrison are required to attend
him on his rounds. In some garrisons courts and
boards are expected to hold sessions as on other
days, and, instead of being a day of rest, it is a day
devoid of that boon.

Unless it be for the bi-monthly muster, or in a
preparation for an urgent campaign, it may be
safely stated that there are no occasions where any
ceremonial observances, or any unusual labor, is ne-
cessary on that day. Many of us think that the
fourth commandment is not obsolete, and while we
desire "to meddle (as Cromwell had it) with no man's
conscience," we ask for ourselves a similar freedom,
and that we be not obliged, by the order of one who
"cares for none of these things," to do violence to
our own. The proclamation of President Lincoln,
which you reprint, was issued at a time when all the
Christian people of the land felt the great need of
Divine aid, and had a corresponding desire to not
provoke wrath and condemnation. We should not
be more Godless now. You say: "We are not advo-
cates of a puritanical observance of the Sabbath."
With that sentiment many of your readers will
agree, as they do with the others of the same para-
graph. Why cannot we have a reissue of President
Lincoln's proclamation, embodied in an order from
Headquarters of the Army, forbidding labor, pa-
rades, etc., on that day, unless in cases of imperative
necessity. Such necessity would be apparent to every
one, and those who conscientiously endeavor to hal-
low the day would not feel a twinge of soul in obey-
ing the orders of a commander, obliged by force of
circumstances to order labor performed in such in-
stance.

If the officer or soldier desires to ride, drive, hunt
or fish, for his own pleasure, on that day, that is for
him to decide for himself. Only let us who desire to
enjoy its hours in quiet have that privilege.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF LORING returned to the Navy
Department on Wednesday from New York, where
he arrived on board the *Atlanta* on Monday last.
To a JOURNAL correspondent he gave the following
account of the recent trial trip of that vessel: She
left Newport after having her compasses adjusted
on Sept. 22, and from that date until the 25th was
run up and down Long Island Sound, frequent
stops being made to cool off heated bearings. This
in all cases was quickly done with a free use of olive
oil, until the run on Saturday, when the thrust bear-
ing became heated to such a degree that it was
found impossible to accomplish the six hours' con-
secutive test of speed, and it was accordingly de-
cided to run into New York to make certain altera-
tions in the connections of the thrust bearing. The
difficulty is regarded as of no particular consequence.
It is due entirely to an imperfect manner of lubri-
cating, and the trouble once ascertained can soon
be remedied. The longest continuous run was for
three hours when the average speed made was 14
knots. The maximum speed reached was 14.7 knots
with a collective horse power of 2,800. The speed
thus overreached the requirements of the contract,
while the horse power fell below by 700, the speci-
fications calling for 3,500. Since, however, the
results obtained were accomplished under natural
draft no fears are entertained about the vessel not
coming up to her contract in this direction when
the machinery is once perfected, so as to admit of
the engines being worked under forced draft. As
soon as the change in the thrust bearing has been
made it is presumed that the vessel will start on
another trial trip in Long Island Sound. Whether
she will go to sea in search of a "storm" is a ques-
tion yet to be determined by the Secretary. Mr.
LORING is thoroughly convinced that with a few
slight changes in the arrangements of the ma-
chinery, which suggested themselves during the
trial, and with a corps of firemen who understand

their business, the vessel can be made to develop a speed considerably in excess of, and a horse power up to, the requirements of the original contract. He considers her in all respects a perfect vessel of her kind. Officials of the Naval Ordnance Bureau are very much pleased with the performance of the *Atlanta's* 8-inch gun and carriage, which were tried at Annapolis last week, and anticipate still better results with the gun when DuPont has been able to furnish the powder which his firm is making specially for this purpose. The results we published last week were produced with the German cocoa powder. Several of the rounds were fired with DuPont's powder, which was made for the 6-inch guns, and gave results nearly equal to those by the German powder. There was very little recoil, and the strain upon the gun was slight, even when the heaviest charges were used. The carriage functioned splendidly.

THE "Century" for October has a very interesting account of STONEWALL JACKSON's last battle and the circumstances attending his death from the fire of his own men. It is written by Captain JAMES POWER SMITH, who was with him at the time. This is followed by personal reminiscences of JACKSON, by MARGARET J. PRESTON. The "Memoranda of the Civil War" contain a "Rumor from Shiloh" and a reminiscence of JOHN L. COLLINS of the time when "STONEWALL JACKSON turned our right." GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS furnishes an account of the battle of Corinth, which is prefaced by an admirable portrait of "Old Rosy" himself. It has portraits also of the Confederate General EARL VAN DORN and STERLING PRICE, of Col. W. P. ROGERS, C. S. A., and an excellent likeness of General DAVID S. STANLEY, U. S. A. We have also received this week a sketch of General STANLEY's life and military service, prepared by Captain J. G. BALLANCE, of his staff, for a volume of biography. From this it appears that General STANLEY commenced life as a medical student, having attended a partial course of medical lectures previous to his appointment to the Military Academy in 1848 by the Hon. SAMUEL LAHM. It is stated that General STANLEY was the first to encounter the Indians formed in regular line of battle at Solomon's Fork in 1857, and that he also had the fortune to locate two of the Pacific Railroads. His war history is too well known to require recapitulation. As illustrating his qualities as a soldier, Captain BALLANCE says: "A characteristic incident, that occurred later in the war, is related of him by the colonel of a certain Ohio regiment, which illustrates his coolness under fire. The colonel was in advance on the skirmish line with his regiment, and as the bullets were flying very thick, the colonel and his command were behind trees and such other objects as would afford them protection. STANLEY, who was in the front line near him, asked him for a drink from his canteen, which was handed him, and in plain view of the enemy. As he started to raise it to his lips, a bullet struck the canteen and tore off part of it. STANLEY deliberately turned it up and drank from the opening thus made, and handed it back to the owner as unconcerned as if he were taking a drink in his own dining-room."

A. ARTZICHEVSKI in "some reflections upon the organization and the actual state of the Russian cavalry," which appear in the *Voreni Sbornik*, incidentally discusses the role of cavalry in modern warfare, and the fundamental conditions which are essential to its success. At the outset he combats the idea which, as he says, has been adopted by many, that this powerful arm will not in contemporary wars play an independent part of any value, because of the increase in range, rapidity and precision of the fire of the weapons of the other two arms of the service, the infantry and artillery. Recent campaigns have shown that good cavalry may in our day render service as great, if not greater, than ever before. At the same time it follows from the study of these campaigns that, outside of the service of reconnaissance, cavalry will prove nearly useless, unless it satisfies the new exigencies of war, and is commanded by leaders who understand its proper employment. If a good chief is important to other arms, he is absolutely indispensable to the cavalry. Leaders

full of initiative, ingenious, decided and energetic, are needed, not only because of the essential nature of cavalry but also because of the situation in which a chief of cavalry finds himself in time of war. An apathetic officer, however well-instructed, is useless as chief of a troop. In the hands of such a commander the best troop becomes immediately incapacitated. A good cavalry leader, besides being well-instructed, needs to be full of life, energy and love of his profession, and never oblivious of the fact that the manner in which he performs his duty will have the greatest influence upon the troop. It is often said of a cavalry commander that "he is capable and energetic, that he rises early, is active, and may, perhaps, be good in time of war, but he is unbearable in time of peace; he rasps the nerves of his subordinates." "Personally," says ARTZICHEVSKI, "I hold to the opinion that a commander who is lazy, apathetic, and sluggish is no less harmful in time of peace than in time of war, and if the only choice is between the two, it is better to select the chief who may, during peace, disturb the nerves of his subordinates but does not disorganize his troop and unfit it for war service. The importance of the role of cavalry has been," he adds, "shown when it has been directed by competent chiefs—by bold cavaliers like MURAT, SEYDLITZ, DOROKOW, DAVIDOW, FRIGNER, etc., and in our day, STUART, SHERIDAN and others."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* finds encouragement for those who believe in a National Ordnance Factory in the recommendations of our Gun Foundry Board and Secretary WHITNEY's action in carrying out its suggestions, by appropriating the Washington Navy-yard for an ordnance factory and arsenal. It also thinks that Admiral SIMPSON's paper on Dockyards and Navy-yards and Mr. HICHBORN's report, will attract attention to our pressing need for an extension of Government docking facilities. The *Gazette* says:

The efforts which the citizens of the United States are making to extend and increase their effective measures of defence by sea cannot but find a responsive echo on this side of the Atlantic. We are not among those who consider these efforts to be inimical to the interests of this country, for we feel that the stronger the united naval forces of the Anglo-Saxon races are made the better and surer in the future, as in the past, is the insurance for the advance of civilization and peace. Secretary Whitney undoubtedly deserves great credit for the reforms he has initiated and carried out in the Navy Department; but it is more than probable that his period of administration will be best remembered as the birthplace of a reconstructed navy, of a national ordnance factory, and of a comprehensive attempt to organize defensive measures for the United States coast-line. To a nation on the look-out for naval allies, the United States at the present moment offers but a poor prospect. She has not a man-of-war, either in commission or ordinary, which could be classed otherwise than as obsolete when compared with the frigates of European and many of the lesser Asiatic and South American powers. After having during her great struggle given us in the *Monitor*, *Alabama* and various primitive essays at torpedo manufacture the germ or the ironclads, the cruisers, and the torpedo-boats of the present day, she has failed to improve upon the ideas which her inventors germinated, and has been content to exist in a state of naval stagnation which no other maritime country could have contemplated without apprehension and dismay. The determination to protect native industries prevented also the purchase of such missiles as the Whitehead, at the same time that American inventors appear to have failed to build a torpedo to equal it; so that at this date, with the exception of a few second-class monitors of no speed and inconsiderable armament, she hardly possesses a vessel which could hope to cope with anything as superior to a second class corvette. However, this is about to be entirely changed, and if the patriotic aspirations of the Americans are realized, 1890 should see the States with a naval force, small in numbers, perhaps, but second to none in the excellence of its types and the arrangements for its speedy development and increase. Moreover, not only will the armament of her fleet, but the hulls with which her vessels are built and protected, and possibly the machinery for their propulsion, be produced by native ingenuity and labor.

SOME asinine writers for the daily press are exerting themselves to show that the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* is antagonistic to General MILES. Precisely what their motive is, or what they are seeking to accomplish, we do not understand. They have not been able to quote a single line of editorial reflection upon General MILES, and they studiously refrain from quoting our cordial approval of his vigorous action in Arizona, and our earnest commendation of the zeal and ability displayed by the officers and men under his command. They confine themselves to citing passages transferred occasionally from other columns, in accordance with our uniform custom of informing our readers of what is being said of the Army by the secular press. It is well for the Army to see what is said about them outside, but if we were to stop to correct every misapprehension and misstatement which appears in the writings of those enterprising and imaginative youths known as "reporters," we should absorb the time which we now devote to more profitable occupations. Not that any occupation in itself would be more useful than that of educating some of our

contemporaries to a proper appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of their profession, but we fear that the attempt would be a failure and the time devoted to it wasted.

WHEN the "youngsters" of the Army, who suffer from the consciousness of budding genius repressed, find themselves too heavily sat upon by superiors who "fit into the war," they may console themselves by recalling what RUCHEL said in 1805 to MASSENBACH: "I was myself a major general and a chevalier of the red eagle when BONAPARTE was only a lieutenant of artillery." This is the General RUCHEL who declared, it will be remembered, that "if NAPOLEON should take service in Prussia they might make a passable corporal of him."

GENERAL MILES has made no special report on the recent campaign in Arizona, resulting in the surrender of GERONIMO. What he has to say on that subject is included in his annual report just received by the War Department. In it he states that the surrender of the Apaches was made subject to the stipulation that they should not be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and execution, and that they should be saved from this by hurrying them out of the territory. The greater portion of the report is devoted to an account of the pursuit of the Indians since General MILES relieved General CROOK, and in it is set forth a statement of the difference between his campaign and the one that preceded. In the one case Indian scouts were relied upon; in the other the troops were employed, a few Indians being used as trailers. But we can speak more definitely as to this when we see the report. It was on Thursday submitted to the President by the Acting Secretary of War, General DRUM, and will probably be considered in Cabinet meeting before being made public. The dailies of Friday contain despatches from Washington stating that the conditions attached to GERONIMO's surrender are proving a source of embarrassment; that he was hastened out of the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of Arizona so rapidly, in violation of the orders of the Department to convey him, if captured, to the nearest military post. It is added:

It is admitted in Army circles that General CROOK long ago could have secured GERONIMO upon exactly the same terms upon which he has surrendered to General MILES, and have saved the life of Captain CRAWFORD and the expense of the last campaign. The question before the Cabinet now is what to do with GERONIMO and what to do with General MILES. The latter seems not to have obeyed orders.

FOR some months the rumors of a large Turkish contract for small arms have been current. A few weeks ago the cable reported the appointment of a commission by the Porte to purchase 400,000 magazine rifles in the United States. The *Broad Arrow* reports that an agent of the Ottoman Government has visited Birmingham with the view of arranging for the supply of 40,000 Remington rifles for the Turkish Army. This reported purchase assumes the existence of a special plant in that city for that model. We know that thousands of Remington systems have been in years past shipped from this country for assembling, and that slight changes of chamber, necessitated by the use of a particular cartridge, have been made in one lot by Birmingham shops, but we doubt the present capacity of any armory in England for the production of a Remington rifle complete. Orders for small arms, of whatever model, will naturally come to the United States. In our great private armories we have perfect plants for the production of at least four of the best systems, and but small addition in the way of special tools would be needed to turn out rapidly any particular style of conversion of the bolt-gun used by European nations. The armory at Ilion, so long controlled by the Remingtons, has a larger possible capacity to-day than any other, private or public, in the world, and an out-put could be reached, if emergency demanded it, in a few months, only surpassed by that of the three German armories together. The great product of the Ilion armory when at work is the Lee magazine rifle, an output of 400 to 800 stand a day being soon attainable. The failure of E. Remington and Sons in the early part of this year has, during this interval, embarrassed the operations of the armory, limiting them in fact to the completion of unfinished product. It is very much to be regretted that at a time when orders in large quantities are more likely than at any period since 1877-8 to come to this country, the energies of this great industry are crippled. No enterprise has better mechanical resources or a more extended reputation, and none that we know of, liberally organized and managed

upon business principles, possesses greater certainty of a permanent and profitable future. On August 18 a meeting of the creditors, convened at Ilion, received the report of a committee previously appointed for the purpose of formulating a plan for reorganization. We are reliably informed that a majority of those interested are disposed to co-operate with the gentlemen who have the matter in hand, and that there is reasonable ground for confidence that under new and wise control the great workshops may soon again resound with the hum of remunerative labor. It is very important that this consummation be properly reached there being strong likelihood of large demands upon the military capacity of the armory within the ensuing twelvemonth.

JEFFERSON DAVIS publishes a reply to General Sherman's report to the War Department, stating that during the War he discovered documentary evidence that the Rebellion was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Davis and others. The reply, which is too long for publication here, is full of venom. Sherman is charged with disturbing the public harmony more than twenty years after the War had closed by "making a gratuitous and gross assault upon a private individual, living in absolute retirement, and who could only have attracted notice because he had been the representative of the Southern States which, organized into a Confederacy, had been a party to the War." Mr. Davis repeats the statement, made in his reply of November 6, 1886, saying:

"The allegation of my ever having written such a letter as is described is unqualifiedly false, and the assertion that I had any purpose or wish to destroy the liberty and equal rights of any State, either North or South, is a reckless, shameless falsehood, especially because it was generally known that for many years before, as well as during the war between the States, I was an earnest advocate of the strict construction State rights theory of Mr. Jefferson. What motive other than personal malignity can be conceived for so gross a libel? If Gen. Sherman has access to any letters purporting to have been written by me which will sustain his accusation, let him produce them or wear the brand of a base slanderer."

The conclusive proof which had come to light by denials from Senators of having received from me any such letter, and by their denial that they had ever heard any such opinions expressed by me, placed Sherman in a dilemma from which to advance involved further falsehood, and from which retreat was only possible with humiliation and disgrace. He selected the easier course, and went forward with falsehood attending every step. In his letter to the War Department of Jan. 6, 1886, he says he found my letter at Raleigh, N. C.

But in all its travels no other person but Sherman saw it; not a single officer at any headquarters has been produced who read it, and it passes belief that in the excitement of the closing days of the war, and during my imprisonment, when every letter of mine was carefully examined to find evidence upon which to convict and destroy me, not an officer at all those headquarters should have read the letter. Every fair-minded man must, therefore, conclude that Gen. Sherman stated at the Grand Army Post a wilful and deliberate falsehood, and that his motive had its inspiration in that mean malice which has characterized his acts and writings in other respects toward the Southern people.

I know nothing of any "conspiracy" or of any "conspirators." There was no secrecy about any of the political affairs which led to the secession of the States in 1861. There was no possibility of any concealment. The people were advised by the press, they acted knowingly, and the results, through all their various phases, were necessarily known to the people, by whom they were ratified and confirmed. To talk now of conspiracy and conspirators is shallow nonsense.

The controversy with General Fry, as to the expression concerning General Grant, which appeared in a letter to Colonel Scott, of the War Records office, is cited by Mr. Davis against General Sherman. His letter is interesting as showing that our whilom Lieutenant of Dragoons, and Secretary of War, is still visiting the "glimpses of the moon," and is not wholly shut out from human sympathy and interest. We were in danger of forgetting that he had any relation whatever to the present era. So far as concerns General Sherman it is evident that, in the case of Davis, it is not altogether an "era of good feeling."

We continue to receive reports of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the services of General Miles. The latest is in a despatch from Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 29, saying: "The finest demonstration ever attempted in the Southwest was successfully carried out here yesterday in honor of General Miles and staff, including the famous Captain Lawton. In the afternoon there was an impressive street parade, in which the General and staff participated. The reception, ball, and dinner in the evening brought out a great number of the General's admirers. In his speech General Miles said: 'I have little patience with those who a short time ago said the hostile Apaches could not be subjugated, and since it has been accomplished they belittle the efforts of the gallant men by claiming that it was not performed in a proper manner, or that it was an easy task. Anyway, such unjust insinuations, if they have any weight, would rob worthy men of their hard-earned victory, and tarnish the laurels on the graves of the dead.'"

A CAUSTIC correspondent writes: "It would be little trouble to the big guns in Washington—and a great favor to the small fry out in the West—to give them some kind of notice (of change of station), as they do in the Medical Department; but they don't—the first thing a fellow sees is a telegram in the newspaper and he's fired, and away he goes."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The account of the bursting of the Genoa gun this week was very comforting to 'the ring' who fondly believed at first that it was an 'Elswick.' But we are glad to say the gun was neither made at Woolwich nor at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and that the peg which such a lucky accident would have afforded the panic-mongers cannot be driven into the press this time. The gun was of cast-iron, and it was strengthened with Krupp steel hoops, on the system so much in favor some time ago in France, and with the naval service of Italy. It was firing a charge of 187 lb. of powder, and a projectile of 760 lb. It blew its breech out, with the result given. The calibre of the gun was about 12.7 in. It appears that 'hooplug' cast-iron guns, even with the best steel, is hazardous, and it is probable the days of all cast or wrought-iron guns, whether steel-tubed or hooped, are numbered, in consequence of the abnormal strains of new powders. The chase-hooping of the *Collingwood* guns must be watched and tested very carefully, as no doubt it will be."

ACTIVE preparations are going on at the Washington Yard for vacating the various departments mentioned in the Secretary's order of Aug. 14, 1886, and by the date named in that order the transformation into an "Ordnance Yard" will have been completed. However, the character and amount of work going on will not be perceptibly changed, for since the beginning of the construction of batteries for the new cruisers at this yard, nearly all of the machinery of every department has been engaged on ordnance work. The order will result in the discharge of about two hundred men, some of whom will be re-employed by the Bureau of Ordnance, after the shops have been altered to accommodate ordnance work, which will require some months. Some may also be provided for at other yards, and nearly all the clerks and laborers will be retained until the material on hand is packed and shipped to other yards. The order has not been modified further than that the Yards and Docks Department will not be molested, and Civil Engineer Menocal, who is in charge of that Department, will retain his residence and continue on duty. Some necessary unfinished work in the Steam Engineering Department will be completed.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, is contributing to the *Chicago Current* a series of interesting articles on "The Army and the People." Referring to "the natural prejudice of the people to the Army," Lieutenant Hamilton well says: "It can be changed. The Army, as the promoter of peace, of national security, should be an educator for the entire country, and as devotion to a single profession or study is narrowing, it should be an education of the broadest foundation that it gives to the country. Culture of the intellect, love of country, devotion to order, fidelity to duty, obedience to law, a continual striving for improvement—in this way and in no other can the influence of professional soldiers become so predominating that the people will recognize and yield to it."

In answer to an inquiry in the British Parliament as to how many 100-ton guns had been purchased by the War Department for the army, and when; the position of those guns; the place of their manufacture, and at what cost they were supplied, Mr. Northcote said four 100-ton guns manufactured at Elswick were purchased in 1878 by the War Department for the army, at a cost of £16,500 each. Of heavy guns actually in use in the army and navy during the last five years, five had burst and two had become unserviceable for the time being by the cracking of the tubes.

\$7,676,390,054 was invested at the beginning of this year in the 128,939 miles of railroad in the United States, producing an annual revenue of \$772,568,833, or a net revenue of \$269,493,931, or 3½ per cent. on the investment with working expenses for 1885 amounting to \$503,074,902. There were added to this during the first eight months of this year 3,500 miles of main line besides probably as much more of side track and extensions not reported.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ROSS will contribute to the November "Harper" an illustrated article on our Revenue Service, entitled "Our Coast Guard." With the growth of the United States in population and commercial wealth the Revenue Service is rapidly increasing in importance, and in many ways worthily supplements the Naval Branch of the Government.

THE Lighthouse Board at its meeting last week agreed upon the limit of the two new districts authorized by Congress at the last session. Lake Michigan and Green Bay will be taken from the old 11th District, and will hereafter be known as the 9th, and the new 16th District will comprise the territory between Cairo and the mouth of the Mississippi.

WE have before us a copy of the *New England Weekly Journal*, "Number LV.," published one hundred and forty-eight years ago, on Monday, April 8, 1738, in which we find the following announcements:

Mr. Nath. Pigott intends to open a School on Monday next, for the instruction of Negro's, in Reading, Catechizing, and Writing if required. If any are so well inclined as to send their Servants to said School near Mr. Checkley's Meeting-House, care will be taken for their instruction as aforesaid.

A very likely Negro Woman who can do Household Work and is fit either for Town or Country Service, about 22 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.

A very likely Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 Years of Age, Speaks good English, has been in the Country Some Years, to be Sold, Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Choice New Coffee to be Sold by Arthur Savage at his House in Brattle Street Boston for Eight Shillings per Pound.

The Nature and Necessity of Repentance, with the Means and Motives to it. A Discourse occasioned by the Earthquake. By the Rev. Mr. John Rogers, Pastor of the Church in Boxford. Sold by S. Gerrish in Cornhill Boston.

The last advertisement shows that earthquakes are no novelty in this country. The paper also contains the following news item:

The most violent Storm in Naples that ever was known, has Destroyed Houses, Bridges, Men, Women and Children in great numbers, out of 500 Inhabitants in one village only six Escaped.

A PARIS despatch of Sept. 29 says: "Gen. Boulanger desiring to secure from the Government an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for new explosive bombs recently invited the Budget Committee to witness the experiment: he was carrying on in private. The experiments were made with a monster mortar designed as a type for the destruction of fortifications. The missile thrown explodes with exceedingly destructive effect. It is charged with a new explosive, of whose composition Gen. Boulanger and his associates alone possess the secret. The compound, however, is admitted to have all the powers of gun cotton, with none of its defects, and is said in addition to be easily transportable, and to be free from liability to spontaneous ignition. It is stated that the Budget Committee were not only highly satisfied and pleased with the results of the experiments, but promised to fully support Gen. Boulanger's demand for the large special appropriation."

THE lecture before the Naval War College on Staff Duties, from which we quoted last week, was by Lieutenant Charles C. Rogers, (junior grade). The lecture by Lieutenant Meigs on the subject of "Naval Gunnery," was well attended, and is described as among the most instructive and valuable of any that have been given during the present course. During the afternoons, the lectures have been supplemented by practical exercises with the three-inch breech-loading rifle, illustrating methods of determining the point of impact of projectiles fired at different degrees of elevation and the use of the plane table in connection therewith. The present course will continue until about Nov. 15 or 20.

THE regular annual practice with heavy guns at the forts in New York harbor, was opened on Monday 1st day's battery, M, 5th Art., followed by Van Reed's, B, at Fort Wadsworth, and Beck's, A, and Morris's, C, at Fort Columbus. The practice will be continued during the season on all favorable days, taking the different batteries in turn, all practicing at Fort Hamilton, which has all suitable facilities. The practice at Fort Hamilton is superintended by Col. John Hamilton, and that at Fort Wadsworth by Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson. The practice on Wednesday by Morris's battery was effective and interesting, and a good specimen of the artilleryists' skill.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Engineering* furnishes a statement of the defects of Atlantic passenger steamers for use as armed cruisers; first, the vulnerability of their steering gear, engines and boilers, auxiliary steam pipes, etc.; next, the position of the water-tight bulkheads. Also their chronic state of "list," caused by burning so much coal, combined with their height of free-board and comparatively narrow beam. Their ramming power he considers as zero.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER McMAHON decided in the case of Captain Ames H. Bradford, 10th Infantry, that a foot officer cannot draw pay of mounted officer when assigned to duty requiring him to be mounted, unless mounted at his own expense.

THE Russian Government has decided to introduce obligatory military service into the Caucasus, limiting it first to the Christian population and making it optional with the Mohammedans to serve in a special corps or to pay a commutation tax.

THE New York Sun reports that the *Despatch* on Thursday, while coming through the Hell Gate Channel, New York, with a strong tide, collided with a coal barge and damaged her "shapely stern" above the water line.

GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

SINCE the organization of the U. S. Military Academy 3,005 officers have been graduated from there; of these 1,001 are now in the Service, 126 of them being on the retired list. The first graduate was Joseph G. Swift, of the class of 1802, that being the first class. It was composed of two members only. Simon M. Levy was the other member graduated that year. The former attained the rank of colonel and Chief of Engineers, the latter 2d Lieutenant of Engineers.

Of the class of 1823 Colonels Hannibal Day and E. B. Alexander, both retired, only remain in the Service. There are no members in the Service of the class of 1824. Col. Washington Seawell, retired, is the only living representative of the 1825 class, in the Service.

Of the classes of 1826 to 1841, inclusive, covering a period of 16 years, there are 45 officers, all retired. These are:

General Sherman, Major-General Ricketts, Brigadier Generals Brice, Cook, Emory, Townsend, Marcy, Meigs, Wright; Colonels Cady, Clary, Dawson, Shepherd, Reeve, Grainger, Cullem, Wallen, Bomford, Whiteley, Brooks, Roberts, Vogdes, Schriver, Van Vleet, Woods, Hagner, Flint, Brannan, Macomb, Howe, Tower, Thom. Hunt, Getty; Lieutenant-Colonels Chapman, Whiting, Sitgreaves, Gibson, Wessells, Montgomery, Wyse, Nelson, Prince, Majors Judd, Augustine, Caldwell, Lynde, and Eaton.

Gen. Newton, late Chief of Engineers, until his recent retirement, enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest graduate in active service. He was second in the 1842 class. Major-Gen. Pope, his senior in years, was No. 17 of the same class. Gen. Rosecrans, Registrar of the Treasury, was No. 5 in this class; Rains, D. H. Hill, Van Dorn, and Longstreet were also of this class. Of the class of '43 Brig.-General Joseph H. Potter is the only officer on the active list. Of those on the retired list we have:

Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls and C. C. Augur. Col. Wm. F. Reynolds, Jos. J. Reynolds, Henry F. Clarke, and Fred. T. Dent.

Major Whittlesey, retired, is the only living member in the Service of the '44 Class. Of the '45 Class we have left on the Retired List—Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Col. Geo. P. Andrews, Henry B. Clitz, John P. Hatch, William H. Wood and Thomas G. Pitcher.

Four officers on the active list and eight on the retired list remain of the '46 Class. Of the '47 Class 14 remain, one Brigadier-General (Gibbon), 9 colonels active and two retired. Col. Duane, Tidball and Dodge, on the active list, and Major Clark, retired, remain of the '48 Class. There are four brigadier-generals, four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors and one chaplain left of the '49 Class. The three latter are on the retired list. Eight officers are still in the Service, of the '50 Class, one brigadier-general (Macfeely), three colonels and one lieutenant-colonel on the active list, and three on the retired list.

Ten remain of the '51 Class, all being on the active list. Of the '52 Class nine are on the active list and five retired. The senior West Point major in active service is of this class, Major J. P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept. Of the 53 members of the 1853 Class 13 remain in the Service, but one being retired. The gallant McPherson stood No. 1 in this class, Maj.-Gen. Schofield 7, and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan 34. Confederate Gen. John B. Hood was No. 44 in this class. An even dozen remain in active service of the '54 Class, and a baker's dozen if you add Lieut. Col. Brotherton, retired. G. W. Custis Lee headed this class, Abbot, of the Engrs., was second, Gen. Thos. H. Ruger third, and Gen. O. O. Howard fourth. John F. Greble, who was killed at Big Bethel, June 10, '61, was of this class; also Jeb Stuart. Of the '55 Class we have eleven in service, including two on the retired list. Sixteen remain of the '56 Class, six being retired. Eight, all of them on the active list, remain of the '57 Class. Of the '58 Class but five remain, Lieut.-Col. Van Horn, and Majors Bell, Carey, Frank and Miller. The 1859 Class was the smallest since that of 1817, consisting of only 22 members. Seven of them remain, one being retired. Thirteen are left of the '60 Class, one retired. Twenty-four remain of the '61 Class, four retired; 17 of the '62 Class, 2 being retired; 12 of the '63 Class, one retired. 14 remain of the '64 Class. All the members of this class have been promoted above the rank of 1st lieutenant, with one exception, Wm. Ennis, 4th Art. The Class of 1865 consisted of 68 members, being the largest graduated up to that time. Of that number 32 remain in service, 10 have the rank of major, and 22 the rank of captain. Three of the captains are on the retired list. Twenty-two remain of the '66 Class, two captains being retired. Of the '67 Class 33 remain, all on the active list; 12 have reached the rank of captain and 21 are still 1st lieutenants. Twenty-six members remain of the 54 graduates in 1868, and 21 of the 39 graduated in 1869. The members of the 1870 Class range from a colonel (professor at West Point) to a corporal in the Cavalry arm of the Service. All graduates down to and including 1875 (with a single exception, 2d Lieut. Gustin, 14th Inf.) have risen above the rank of 2d lieutenant. One of its members, Major George R. Smith, Pay Dept., has attained the grade of major, thereby ranking all graduates of the previous ten years, excepting four professors at the Military Academy. The graduating class of 1877 had 76 members, the largest number in the history of the Military Academy.

CAVALRY HORSES.

A Mail and Express reporter has been interviewing a cavalry recruiting sergeant, who informs him that "most of our cavalry horses are lost on the plains in the West. No one here East can conceive the rigor of our Western military duties or the hardships they entail for the soldiers and their beasts. We suppose that the great West is teeming with verdure and forage, whereas the fact is that in very many tracts of country scouting parties are compelled to ride for a week or more, at the rate of perhaps fifty miles a day, with no grain for their horses and very little grass by the way. A general scrutiny of the condemned Army horses would show that their retirement from the service is due more to starvation than anything else. Very often the trooper's horse drops in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, and others are so badly used up that they never recover from the privation and fatigue, and

are finally condemned for use in the field and shipped to recruiting stations, where they answer much better even than green horses for drilling recruits."

DEFENCE OF SEA COASTS.

THE last number of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" contains a paper by Rear-Admiral W. Arthur, C. B., on the "Defence of the Coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland," in the course of which he says:

Much, however, has already been done and is being done for the defence of first class commercial ports.

As regards the number of guns mounted on shore, two might be considered sufficient if they covered the whole of the torpedo ground. If it were not for the expense, forts built in the water near the main channel would be in the best situation for defending submarine mines and utilizing electrically steered and locomotive torpedoes.

There are good specimens of these in the circular forts at Spithead, and in the more elaborate and expensive structure being erected for defending the narrow approach to the town of Baltimore, U. S. A. In both of these cases the forts are protected by iron plates, and may be made practically impregnable against horizontal fire, as there is no limit to the thickness of iron such a fort can be made to carry—I say "made to carry" advisedly, as they have not hitherto invariably succeeded in carrying their armor; one of the Spithead forts having been abandoned from the foundation giving way, and about 40 yards of the fort at Baltimore having to be reconstructed for the same reason. This, however, is merely a question of construction, and I would suggest, smaller forts, with a concrete base twice as large as the foundation of the fort.

Any fort, however, built in the water must be expensive, and where a projecting point of land is available, a two-gun earthwork of sufficient strength to resist the fire of the guns of any vessel likely to be used for the purpose of attacking such a position would be cheaper and nearly as effective: remaining low to the surface of the American earthworks designed for this purpose, a thickness of parapet of not less than 60 feet is deemed necessary, and the guns are mounted on disappearing platforms, a form of fire coming rapidly into favor in England.

I would now try to impress on my hearers the advisability of constructing torpedo-boats capable of almost total submersion, having a cupola of only four or five feet in diameter exposed to the fire of the enemy when at deep draft, the cupola having sufficient thickness of metal to neglect the fire of machine-guns; the light draft speed should not be less than 20 knots, the deep draft speed would probably be about 14 knots, at which rate, with her small exposed surface, she might risk the fire of the heavy guns of the enemy. Such a boat would be armed with a Whitehead torpedo discharged through the point of the bow, or else with an Ericsson torpedo of small diameter, discharged from the same position, and capable of penetrating a torpedo-net. This boat might discharge its projectile at a distance of not less than 20 yards from the enemy, without being involved in the effects of the explosion. This I may add would not be the case if she were a submarine boat, immersed even five feet below the surface. For some purposes, however, the power of total submersion, such as the Nordendelt boat, would have its advantages, such, for instance, as her capability of firing under the net, a power she would have to exercise with considerable caution and at no slight distance off, otherwise she would be included in the area of explosion, as has hitherto been the case when submarine boats have succeeded in the destruction of their opponents.

Another drawback to submarine boats is the impossibility of seeing the enemy when under water, and the difficulty, under similar circumstances, of steering a compass course with sufficient accuracy to ensure finding her, if the object should be to attach a delayed action torpedo and retire. I have no doubt whatever that our gallant torpedoists will think nothing of these objections, and may shortly succeed in developing such lines of attack, or in some other form, the usefulness of this plan of attack.

As regards the gun-boats for the defence of submarine mines, it would be very desirable if life-boats could be constructed to carry machine-guns, in order that they might be utilized for this purpose. Of course this would necessitate propulsion by steam; and that steam life-boats have not already been generally adopted seems to be a mistake. For instance, where tugs are available they are used to assist the life-boat in getting to windward of the wreck she is required to assist. An objection might be raised as to delay in getting up steam, but with coil boilers such as the Horrochhoff 45-foot steam pinnaces, which I sent from America five years since, steam could be raised in five minutes.

AN UNFORTUNATE FEATURE.

THE Rock Island *Argus* of Friday, Sept. 17, says: An extremely unfortunate feature at the Harper House last evening marred the proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee reunion, and to-day it has been the one topic of conversation everywhere in the city. From eye-witnesses to the affair, the facts obtained are these: As General Sherman was coming from the dining hall after the banquet, J. M. Beardsley, of this city, accosted him in an ungentlemanly and unbecoming manner, and in ferocious terms informed the General that he had insulted him in the banquet hall, and he proposed to resent it. The Major was not at all choice in his language and he heaped abuse upon the shoulders of the General that was horrifying to those within hearing, at the same time gesticulating in a threatening manner with his clenched fists. Major Connelly and others attempted to intercede, and finally after considerable effort succeeded in taking the Major to a room where he might calm his anger. Anxious to obtain the actual facts in the sensational affair, an *Argus* reporter called upon Major Beardsley this morning; he seemed willing to give his side of the story and related it as follows: "The programme which had been prepared for the banquet last night was to be followed by volunteer sentiments and responses. I was to have responded to a toast, which had previously been assigned to Gen. See, of Missouri, but prior to the banquet I had substituted ex-Gov. Fletcher, as he came from the same State as Gen. See." The Major then said that at the close of the toasts he had communicated a desire to prepare a sentiment, but was declared out of order by Gen. Sherman, and the General adjourned the banquet. The Major continued: "I met General Sherman in the hall, and said to him: 'General Sherman, you have insulted me; I am as good as you are, and I never was discharged for incompetency as a soldier. You have given me an insult, and I never allow one to be given me without its being repented, be it from God, man or devil. I was as brave as you in war—I fought as bravely for my country and I don't propose to be insulted by you.' That is the substance of what I said when I was pulled away by several citizens."

Major Beardsley's conduct has been severely criticized upon the street to-day, and the general sentiment appears to be that he has allowed passion to overcome dignity and should openly apologize. The occurrence is keenly felt by all our citizens, who earnestly trust that this or any other misdoings will reflect only upon those deserving of it.

A LESSON OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A LESSON of our Civil War that would appear to be worthy of earnest consideration is the necessity for the perfection of a system of recruitment and organization of a large army in case of sudden emergency, and the most effective employment of our small regular force in leavening the whole mass and bringing it in the most expeditious manner into efficient shape. The deficiencies of our Regular Army in this respect led General Grant, while at Cairo in 1861, as stated in his memoirs, to give expression to the idea that "the Government ought to disband the Regular Army, with the exception of the staff corps, and notify the disbanded officers that they would receive no compensation while the war lasted except as volunteers." Such a radical measure would hardly be seriously considered, and among the objections to its adoption would be the deprivation of model organizations, whose influence and usefulness would be scarcely less valuable than the services of experienced and educated regular officers, deprived of these their accustomed and perfected tools.

What, then, is the best manner of employing our Regular Army in the event of war so as to give its influence the widest scope and to derive the greatest amount of benefit from the military education and experience of its officers and the example and administration of its organizations, in every detail?

It is proposed to make the Army the framework for a force of considerable proportions and to organize a system that would be followed by the States, should a still larger force be required. It will be necessary only to set the example, for the Regular Army is always taken as a model and a guide in the organization of State troops, whether of volunteers or militia. No system of reserves as a recognized part of the military establishment in time of peace is contemplated in these suggestions, further than will be found in the National Guard organizations and the diffusion of military knowledge in colleges and schools, or by other means not distasteful to our people.

The efficacy of volunteers called into the ranks at a moment's notice to meet any emergency of war to which we may be subjected, appears to be an abiding faith against which it seems useless to contend and to which we must endeavor to conform as a condition of the problem to be solved, and we must concede that our great armies in the future will be made up in largest part of volunteers taken at short notice from the pursuits of civil life.

It was a notable experience of the war that regiments going into active service were rapidly depleted and seldom restored to sufficient strength for the most efficient service, but when new troops were called out new regiments were organized to go through the same process of dwindling away. The evils of this defective method were many and vexatious.

In the great military nations of Europe the fact that military organizations in war must have continually renewed vitality is recognized by giving each one, as it were, a root in a fixed locality. In fact, in the establishment of the depot system now generally recognized.

The permanent localization of regiments in our country will probably not be undertaken, nor is it certain that such a course would be desirable. It would, however, seem that the advantages of the depot system could be secured by assigning for the occasion, say, a regiment to a given locality and there establishing a depot battalion by detail from the regiment (which is supposed to have a three battalion organization), then fill up the regiment to the complement of a brigade by making each of its three battalions the nucleus of a regiment. Retain the organization of these battalions except as to promotions hereinafter provided and add two other battalions to each by enlistment. Thus a brigade of 3,600 men would be formed. The field brigade once filled the depot battalion would likewise be organized into a regiment from the ranks of which the field brigade would be replenished as occasion required, and its own ranks be kept full by enlistment.

The officers would retain their ordinary rank and promotion in the regular service; the colonel, however, would become provisional brigadier general and the four remaining field officers provisional colonels of the field and depot regiments. Four provisional lieutenant-colonels and 12 majors would be supplied from the captains and lieutenants, leaving 22 lieutenantancies to take that many captancies. The remaining commissions could then be filled by volunteer appointments. All enlistments for war purposes should be credited to the quota of the State in which made.

The brigade being formed promotions should take place according to seniority, except, perhaps, that the brigadier general should be appointed by selection; a newly appointed regular officer to take his place according to date as 2d lieutenant and remain in the line of promotion to provisional rank. The first battalion, however, should be officered only with regular officers and each retain its distinctive character as the regular battalion of the regiment.

Thus we would have got each regiment grafted in a given centre of population, a depot regiment stationed at the given locality, and a field brigade of three regiments, each regiment composed of three battalions of four companies each.

The Regular Army designation would be preserved by giving to the brigade the regimental number. Say, for instance, the 4th U. S. Inf. is thus mobilized, if you please, it would be known as the 4th U. S. Infantry Brigade, and regiments and battalions would be designated thus: 4th brigade, 1st regiment, 1st battalion; 4th, 1st, 2d; 4th, 2d, 3d, etc. The regular companies would retain their designating letters and first battalions would be composed.

THE most powerful engine in the world is in the zinc mines at Friedensville, Pennsylvania. It is fed by sixteen boilers and it is of 5,000 horse-power, while by doubling the number of boilers double that force can be obtained. Each revolution of its wheels throws up enough water to fill a good-sized pond, and it raises 17,500 gallons of water. For seven years it remained idle; but in March last it was again set in motion, and has since been going day and night. It consumes 28 tons of coal a day, and its ordinary speed is seven revolutions per minute, though that number can be doubled. The flywheels are 37 ft. in diameter and weigh 40 tons each.

JACKANAPES.

The style of goody-good story book, once distributed by tract societies and other organizations for moral and religious improvement, is no longer in vogue, and the child of the period has such a mortal antipathy to stories that he suspects of having a didactic purpose that it is hard to inculcate right principles in the old way. There is a new and a better way, and that is by enticing the young with such charmingly drawn pictures of the normal and healthy manifestation of high principle in noble action that the most unreasoning have their thoughts turned in the right direction. Two such stories we have in mind, and we are sure that we are doing a favor to those not already familiar with them by calling attention to them here. One of these, Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's "Lord Fauntleroy," has been made known to so many by its publication in the pages of the "St. Nicholas Magazine" that it hardly needs mention here. The other, perhaps less widely known, is the story of Jackanapes, by Juliana Horatia Ewing, reprinted by Roberts Brothers, Boston, from the English edition, with illustrations by Randolph Caldecott. The date of Mrs. Ewing's story is the early part of the century, when Napoleon was in his glory. The characters who first appear are the village sexton, "who would be ninety-nine come Martinmas, and whose father remembered a man who had carried arrows, as a boy, for the battle of Flodden Field;" big Miss Jessamine, and her niece, the little Miss Jessamine with the "conspicuous" hair.

Everybody lived in fear of Bony in these days, especially the naughty children, who were kept in order during the day by threats of "Bony shall have you," and who had nightmares about him in the dark.

Next appeared the Black Captain who carried off little Miss Jessamine, in spite of the objections of his father and Big Miss Jessamine.

The big Miss Jessamine's objection to him was that he was a soldier; and this prejudice was shared by all the Greens. "A soldier," as the speaker from the town had observed, "is a bloodthirsty, unsettled sort of a rascal, that the peaceable, home-loving, bread-winning citizen can never conscientiously look on as a brother till he has beaten his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook."

Next the Captain is ordered away from his young wife and later on the Postmaster, an old soldier, brings a paper in which appears the headings: "Glorious Victory—Two Hundred pieces of Artillery—Immense Quantity of Ammunition—Last of Killed and Wounded." The list is called for and while Big Miss Jessamine reads:

The old soldier stood bareheaded to hear that first Roll of the Dead at Waterloo, which began with the Duke of Brunswick and ended with Ensign Brown. Five-and-thirty British Captains fell asleep that day on the Bed of Honor, and the Black Captain slept among them.

Three are killed and wounded by war, of whom no returns reach Downing Street.

Three days later, the Captain's wife had joined him, and Miss Jessamine was kneeling by the cradle of their orphan son, a purple-red morsel of humanity, with conspicuously golden hair.

"Will he live, Doctor?"

"Live? God bless my soul, ma'am! Look at him! The young Jackanapes!"

And so, Master Jackanapes appears—the son and grandson of a soldier. To him befall the usual haps and mishaps of adventurous youth, until the advent of his grandfather, the General, is heralded by the repetition of the well-worn admonitions from Miss Jessamine as to his personal behavior in the presence of that magnate.

"Monsieur pretty place this," he said, looking out of the lattice on to the Green, where the grass was vivid with sunset and the shadows were long and peaceful.

"You should see it in Fair-week, sir," said Jackanapes, shaking his yellow mop, and leaning back in his one of the two Chippendale arm-chairs in which they sat.

"A fine time that, eh?" said the General, with a twinkle in his left eye (the other was glass).

Jackanapes shook his hair once more. "Enjoyed this last one the best of all," he said. "I'd so much money."

"By George, it's not a common complaint in these bad times. How much had ye?"

"I'd two shillings. A new shilling auntie gave me, and elevenpence I had saved up, and a penny from the Postman—sir!" added Jackanapes with a jerk, having forgotten it.

"I suppose you've not got a penny in your pocket?"

"Yes, I have," said Jackanapes. "Two pennies. They are saving up," and Jackanapes jingled them with his hand.

"You don't want money except at Fair-times, I suppose?" said the General.

Jackanapes shook his mop.

"If I could have as much as I want, I should know what to buy," said he.

"And how much do you want, if you could get it?"

"Wait a minute, sir. Till I think what twopence from fifteen pounds leaves. Two from nothing you can't, but borrow twelve. Two from twelve, ten, and carry one. Please remember ten, sir, when I ask you. One from nothing you can't, borrow twenty. One from twenty nineteen, and carry one. One from fifteen, fourteen. Fourteen pounds nineteen and—what did I tell you to remember?"

"Ten," said the General.

"Fourteen pounds nineteen shillings and tenpence, then, is what I want," said Jackanapes.

"God bless my soul! what for?"

"To buy Lollo with. Lollo means red, sir. The Gypsy's red-haired pony, sir. Oh, he is beautiful! You should see his coat in the sunshine! You should see his mane! You should see his tail! Such little feet, sir, and they go like lightning! Such a dear face, too, and eyes like a mouse! But he's a racer, and the Gypsy wants fifteen pounds for him."

"If he's a racer you couldn't ride him. Could you?"

"No-o, sir, but I can stick to him. I did the other day."

"The dooce you did! Well, I'm fond of riding myself; and if the beast is as good as you say, he might suit me."

"You're too tall for Lollo, I think," said Jackanapes, measuring his grandfather with his eye.

"I can double up my legs, I suppose. We'll have a look at him to-morrow."

"Don't you weigh a good deal?" asked Jackanapes.

"Chiefly waistcoats," said the General, slapping the breast of his military frock-coat. "We'll have the little racer on the Green the first thing in the morning. Glad you mentioned it, grandson; glad you mentioned it."

So Lollo is bought and the General finds, as was to be expected, that he hardly stands high enough for him, and Master Jackanapes is to have him on the one condition, that he is to ride him to the other end of the Green. Then follows a conversation between the grandfather and grandson:

"You must love your aunt very much, Jackanapes?"

"I do, sir," said Jackanapes, warmly.

"And whom do you love next best to your aunt?"

The ties of blood were pressing very strongly on the General himself, and perhaps he thought of Lollo. But love is not bought in a day, even with fourteen pounds nineteen

shillings and tenpence. Jackanapes answered quite readily, "The Postman."

"Why the Postman?"

"He knew my father," said Jackanapes, "and he tells me about him and about his black mare. My father was a soldier, a brave soldier. He died at Waterloo. When I grow up, I want to be a soldier too."

"So you shall, my boy; so you shall."

"Thank you, grandfather. Auntie doesn't want me to be a soldier, for fear of being killed."

"Bless my life! Would she have you get into a feather-bed and stay there? Why, you might be killed by a thunderbolt if you were a butler-merchant!"

"Grandson! love me a little too. I can tell you more about your father than the Postman can."

"I do love you," said Jackanapes. "Before you came I was frightened. I'd no notion you were so nice."

"Love me always, boy, whatever I do or leave undone. And—God help me!—whatever you do or leave undone, I'll love you. There shall never be a cloud between us for a day; no, sir, not for an hour. We're imperfect enough all of us—we needn't be so bitter; and life is uncertain enough at its safest—we needn't waste its opportunities. God bless my soul! Here sit I, after a dozen battles and some of the worst climates in the world, and by yonder yew gate lies your mother, who didn't move five miles, I suppose, from your aunt's apron strings—dead in her teens; my golden-haired daughter, whom I never saw!"

Jackanapes was terribly troubled.

"Don't cry, grandfather," he pleaded, his own blue eyes round with tears. "I will love you very much, and I will try to be very good. But I should like to be a soldier."

"You shall, my boy; you shall. You've more claims for a commission than you know of. Cavalry, I suppose; eh, ye young Jackanapes? Well, well; if you live to be an honor to your country, this old heart shall grow young again with pride for you; and if you die in the service of your country—egad, sir, it can but break for ye!"

And beating the region which he said was all waistcoats, as if they stifled him, the old man got up and strode out on to the Green.

We next hear of Jackanapes and his horse—this time a successor to Lollo—when the cavalry regiment, in which he has been given a commission by the Iron Duke, goes into battle and "the boy trumpeter" sounds retire, and as he looks upon the enemy's line some 200 yards away sees "Mister Jackanapes galloping alone at the top of Lollo's speed, their faces to the enemy, his golden head at Lollo's ear."

Jackanapes' comrade and friend from boyhood, Tony Johnson, is down with one of his legs so crushed and broken that no feat of which he is master would get him into the saddle:

And on one side of him rolled the dust and smoke-cloud of his advancing foes, and on the other, that which covered his retreating friends.

He turned one piteous gaze after them, with a bitter twinge, not of reproach, but of loneliness; and then, dragging himself up by the side of his horse, he turned the other way and drew out his pistol, and waited for the end. Whether he would or second or minutes he never knew, before some one gripped him by the arm.

"Jackanapes! God bless you! It's my left leg. If you could get me on—"

It was like Tony's luck that his pistol went off at his horse's tail, and made it plunge; but Jackanapes threw him across the saddle.

"Hold on anyhow, and stick your spur in. I'll lead him. Keep your head down; they're firing high."

And Jackanapes laid his head down—to Lollo's ear.

It was when they were fairly off, that a sudden upspringing of the enemy in all directions had made it necessary to change the gradual retirement of our force into as rapid a retreat as possible. And when Jackanapes became aware of this, and felt the lagging and swerving of Tony's horse, he began to wish he had thrown his friend across his own saddle and left their lives to Lollo.

When Tony became aware of it, several things came into his head: 1. That the dangers of their ride for life were now more than doubled; 2. That if Jackanapes and Lollo were not burdened with him they would undoubtedly escape; 3. That Jackanapes' life was infinitely valuable, and his—Tony's—worthless; 4. That this, if he could seize it, was the supremest of all the moments in which he had tried to assume the virtues which Jackanapes had by nature; and that if he could be courageous and unselfish now—

He caught at his own reins and spoke very loud—

"Jackanapes! I won't do. You and Lollo must go on. Tell the fellows I gave you back to them with all my heart. Jackanapes, if you love me, leave me!"

There was a lull in the firing over the evening sky in front of them, and it shone strangely on Jackanapes' hair and face. He turned with an odd look in his eyes that a valuer man than Tony Johnson might have taken for brotherly pride. Then he shook his head, and laughed at him.

"Leave you? To save my skin? No, Tony, not to save my soul!"

"Can I do anything else for you?"

"Nothing, thank you. Except—Major! I wish I could get you to appreciate Johnson."

"This is not an easy moment, Jackanapes."

"Let me tell you, sir—he never will—that if he could have driven me from him, he would be lying yonder at this moment, and I should be safe and sound."

The Major laid his hand over his mouth, as if to keep back a wish he would have been ashamed to utter.

"I've known old Tony from a child. He's a fool on impulse, a good man and a gentleman in principle. And he acts on principle, which it's not every—Some water, please! Thank you, sir. It's very hot, and yet one's feet get uncommonly cold. Oh, thank you, thank you. He's no fire-eater, but he has a trained conscience and a tender heart, and he'll do his duty when a braver and more selfish man might fail you. But he wants encouragement; and when I'm gone—"

"He shall have encouragement. You have my word for it. Can I do nothing else?"

"Yes, Major. A favor."

"Thank you, Jackanapes."

"Be Lollo's master, and love him as well as you can. He's used to it."

"Wouldn't you rather Johnson had him?"

The blue eyes twinkled in spite of mortal pain.

"Tony is not an easy man to manage. His horse bolsters, and will be to the end of the chapter. I couldn't insult dear Lollo; but if you don't care—"

"While I live—which will be longer than I desire or deserve—Lollo shall want nothing but—you. I have too little tenderness for—My dear boy, you're faint. Can you spare me for a moment?"

"No, stay—Major!"

"My head drifts so—if you wouldn't mind."

"Yes! Yes!"

"Say a prayer by me. Out loud, please; I am getting deaf."

"My dearest Jackanapes—my dear boy—"

"One of the Church Prayers—For Service, you know—"

"I see. But the fact is—God forgive me, Jackanapes!—I'm a very different sort of fellow to some of you youngsters. Look here, let me fetch—"

But Jackanapes's hand was in his, and it would not let go. There was a brief and bitter silence.

"Pon my soul, I can only remember the little one at the end."

"Please," whispered Jackanapes.

Pressed by the conviction that what little he could do it was his duty to do, the Major, kneeling, bared his head, and spoke loudly, clearly, and very reverently—

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—"

Jackanapes moved his left hand to his right one, which still held the Major's—

"The love of God—"

And with that—Jackanapes died.

Mrs. Ewing is the author of other stories of similar character—"A Short Life" and "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote." It is to be regretted that her death last year has ended the literary career of so charming a writer.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REGIMENTAL CHEERS.

UNDER all conditions in life where the success of an undertaking depends upon the strict observance of certain rules, and the subjection of a multitude to the dictation of one superior, the tendency of the multitude is always in the direction of a relaxation or disregard of the rules. Firm and uniform management, constant vigilance on the part of the directing mind, and a well prepared system are invariably necessary to keep the establishment, no matter of what nature, in regular running order. In a military establishment especially the maintenance of discipline is the fundamental principle upon which the entire concern depends. Even in Regular bodies constant watchfulness only upholds the rules with difficulty. With a force constituted like our state troops the difficulty reaches its most serious proportions. The service being voluntary, the means of instruction incomplete, time devoted to military matters very brief, the tendency towards a free and easy bearing, and a steady desire to escape from the restrictions imposed by the rules of the Service become only natural results of the system. To keep an organization on a proper military footing is therefore by no means an easy task. Unsoldierly habits and customs derived from the ancient militia, such as regimental catchwords, civil organizations, meeting for censuring or endorsing the action of officers, and especially the custom of applauding and cheering officers while under arms, render the task of maintaining a decent military standard still more difficult. Civil organizations and the habit of men of expressing their opinions on matters which do not concern them can hardly be expected to be abolished under present conditions, but there is no reason why men when under arms should not be compelled to refrain from improper demonstrations. Cheering such as is permitted in quite a number of armories should be stopped.

With reference to what has recently taken place in a New York regiment we think this the proper time to call attention to this very matter. It may tickle the vanity of some officers to have their men on the slightest provocation break out with violent yells, stamping of muskets, and other unseemly demonstrations, but they should remember that by conceding to the men the right to approve they tacitly give them also permission to disapprove. Had the first outbreaks of noise after the recent elections in the 13th been put down firmly it is hardly possible that the matter would have gone any further. The idea that recruiting would suffer if men were deprived of these old time prerogatives is a fallacy, to prove which it is only necessary to point to the success of regiments like the 22d where all such practices have been discontinued for years. Among the bad habits regimental cries and cheering are the worst, and this seems to be a good time to take up the subject, banish the habit forever from the ranks of the National Guard and introduce sound practices with a view of acquiring something like a proper standard of discipline.

In this connection a correspondent writes us as follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In reading the account in your JOURNAL of last Saturday of the disorderly conduct of certain members of a well-known regiment of the National Guard of this State and their unsoldierly expressions and demonstrations of dissatisfaction at the result of an election for colonel, it must have occurred to many of those who are interested in the real welfare and advancement of the National Guard, and particularly to those who have closely watched the progress of the Guard during the past three or four years, that this exhibition of insubordination is the natural consequence of the management given by this regiment to associations of its discharged members under the name of veterans or uniformed veterans, to interfere in its affairs.

It will be remembered that the regiment which has, by this display, shown its absolute lack of military discipline, is the only regimental organization of New York and Brooklyn unrepresented on the circular of February, 1884, protesting against uniformed veteran organizations. And this regiment is the only one of those mentioned which has, since the issuance of that protest, appeared on parade with its discharged members in a uniform not recognized by any authority, under its escort, endeavoring thereby apparently to show its regard for uniformed veterans in contradistinction to the neglect shown for those worthy gentlemen by other regiments.

This subservience to the opinions and wishes of its discharged members consequent upon the title of veterans and the ostentatious recognition of their "claims," appears to have had the effect of destroying the military spirit and of promoting in its stead, the worst phase of ward politics. The continual wall which has gone up from the uniformed veterans and their friends that Colonel A and Captain B in signing protests and in refusing to recognize "claims" or satisfy demands, were not representing the rank and file, his at last found a refuge, and the rank and file of the uniformed veterans' pet organization, have asserted their right to be represented, and in this case believing their wishes have not been properly respected by the officers of the regiment, their representatives, the rank and file as the constituents of their representatives, are now engaged in the usual political sequence of "going for their scalps."

X. X.

RIOT DRILL IN THE DARK.

It has heretofore been invariably the custom to exercise in riot tactics in the dark in our most crowded streets, the drill being followed by large crowds of spectators who interfere with the movements, drown the commands with their noise and act as obstructionists in every possible way. Neither officers nor men derive much benefit on such occasions. The officers do not get a clear idea of the drill because they can hardly see what is going on in their immediate front, and the men are entirely in the dark. All the effect of the exercises is lost. Riot drill should be illustrated in daylight and as the downtown streets are too crowded to admit of any drill during the day troops should be taken uptown, where there is no traffic. Suitable localities can be found on the East as well as on the West side of the city, and they are easily accessible by elevated roads, or, for that matter, by marching.

(From the N. Y. Graphic.)
OUR LOCAL MILITIA.

At the close of the late Creedmoor competitions Lieut. Zalinski, who had served as executive officer of the range during the meeting, deplored the falling off in interest and attendance. Military rifle practice, he said, is no mere pastime, and the regiments of the National Guard should have a range somewhere near the city. Possibly Staten Island could furnish the most desirable location for it. The refusal of the Park Commissioners to permit the holding of a parade and inspection in Central Park leaves the 1st Brigade without any ground except the public streets for a general muster. Undoubtedly public sentiment approves the action of the Park Commissioners, yet popular sentiment at the same time favors the acquisition of some tract suitable for extensive military evolutions and the construction of a commodious rifle range.

It is almost superfluous to say that our New York regiments, in order to acquire a proper degree of efficiency, ought to have a parade ground large enough to manoeuvre a brigade in. The annual encampment at Peekskill produces excellent results in familiarizing men with the details of tent life, but the State Camp of Instruction accommodates no more than two battalions at a time, and only once a year at that. A soldier who knows how to handle his rifle coolly and to fire straight at a mark is worth three who if called into action would blaze away at random. Proficiency with the weapon cannot be attained by a mere armory practice where the conditions of light and atmosphere are totally different from those encountered in actual engagement.

Creedmoor might have become a famous and as useful as Wimbledon, but the miserable accommodations furnished by the Long Island Railroad. The greed and meanness of that corporation disgusted riflemen and condemned the range to failure. New York must now seek elsewhere a site for a parade ground and rifle range to be used in promoting the efficiency of her citizen soldiery. There is no use in searching Long Island for such a spot as long as the railroad facilities are so wretched and so expensive.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The National Drill Committee have adopted an elaborate programme and added Mr. J. G. Pangborn, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the committee. The prize drills are to begin May 22 next.

The inspection of the 3d Battery of Brooklyn, so far as its evolutions in Prospect Park are concerned, has been abandoned, and the affair will take place in the Armory. This in consequence of the field day ordered for Oct. 7 next.

For the Governor's review the organizations of the 1st Brigade will form in line as follows: 7th, 60th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 1st, 11th and 23d Regiments, and 1st and 2d Batteries. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald in orders publishes the following appointments on his staff: Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, 23d Regt., as A. A. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Benj. S. Church, Engineer; Stephen H. Olin, Judge Advocate; Robert V. McKim, Surgeon; Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; August P. Montant, Inspector; Wendell Goodwin, Quartermaster; C. Lawrence Perkins, Commissary.

The 2d Regiment is under orders for second rifle practice Oct. 18, 1886.

Col. Emmons Clark orders resumption of company drill in the 7th Oct. 1, the course to include the schools of the soldier and company, skirmishing, guard and sentry duties, and rifle practice, military courtesies and instruction of non-commissioned officers, and says: "The 7th Regiment Rifle Team, in charge of Capt. Palmer, L. E., secured the first prize in the State match at the Fall meeting at Creedmoor for 1886, and deserves the thanks of the regiment for the time, labor and skill necessary to that result, which are hereby tendered to the members of the team, viz.: Capt. W. H. Palmer, I. R. P.; Lieut. E. F. Young, Sergeants, H. B. Thomson, J. K. Green, E. W. Price, R. McLean, Corp. W. J. Underwood, Privates, R. M. Kalkoth, W. G. Owen, C. A. Jones, B. D. Darke, G. F. Merchant, Sergt. A. McDougall, Privates, C. W. Thorne, J. B. Elmendorf.

Wallace A. Downs, formerly Major of the 16th Battalion, has been appointed Adjutant of the 71st Regiment. Col. E. A. McAlpin, who has resumed command in regimental orders, directs company drills to be resumed at once.

The 12th Regiment is under orders to resume company drills Oct. 1st as follows: Cos. A and K, Mondays; G and H, Tuesdays; C and D, Wednesdays; F and I, Thursdays, and B and E, Fridays.

The 11th has a preliminary inspection Oct. 4, 1886. The assembly of the 22d Regiment, was simply a rehearsal for the inspection Oct. 7, which, on account of the Field Day, has to take place in the armory, because the men cannot turn out two days in succession.

The following officers have sent in their resignations: Lieuts. G. C. Baldwin and Horace L. Washington, of the 8th Regiment; 1st Lieuts. R. B. Moss and Wm. Henderson, 2d Battery, and 1st Lieut. G. P. Herrschaft, 11th Regiment.

The troubles in the 13th New York have by no means subsided, although the spirit of insubordination is confined to members of only three or four companies. The present disturbances originated immediately in measures similar to those which took place a few days ago, when a meeting of enlisted men was held for the purpose of influencing their company officers to vote for Major J. F. Ackerman as Lieutenant-Colonel. There are no objections to the elevation of Major Ackerman to the position he seeks, but, as a good soldier, he should discountenance any unsoldierly demonstration like that just referred to, whether in his favor or against him. The officers, and not the enlisted men, under law and regulations, settle questions as to fitness of officers for promotion in such cases as are now under consideration. Major Ackerman will only damage his cause if he caters to the spirit of mutiny which has lately taken possession of the 13th Regiment, and the best thing for him to do is to instruct the men as to their proper position in the case and leave the decision of his own officers to those who hold the proper rights and prerogatives in the case.

Col. Edward Fackner, of the 13th New York, has been duly commissioned. Possessed of plenty of energy and backbone he is now engaged in ferreting out the true inwardness of the rebellion in his organization. His trouble lies in the difficulty of fixing offences on individuals in such a manner as to insure their conviction before a Court-martial. We are, however, reliably informed that any non-commissioned officer whose presence at the "Indignation Meeting," to which we referred in our last week's issue, can be established, will be reduced to the ranks, and the orders to that effect will certainly be out about the time when we go to press. On account of the same difficulty of establishing facts, Col. Fackner will apply to General Headquarters for a Court of Inquiry into the whole difficulty, which is presented that certain officers have encouraged the men in their unbecoming conduct, and with a view of bringing them to justice the Court will be applied for. The charges against Lieut. Smith have been forwarded to Albany, because under the regulations it requires a Major-General to order a Court for the trial of an officer. The charges against Lieut. Smith are substantially the same as those against Lieut. Smith, and incited them to mutiny, that on being informed that his regimental commander desired to see him, he publicly stated that said commander "be damned;" that he called another officer, before enlisted men, a "sucker," because he voted for Fackner; that he stated to his regimental commander that his company commander "must go," because he worked against the wishes of his command, etc.

The 12th Regiment began their artillery drills on Saturday, Sept. 25, when Captain Harry Aspinwall took a detachment to Fort Wadsworth for the purpose. These drills, apparently, are not as popular this fall as they were in former years on account of the expense for transportation and subsistence, which falls entirely on the visiting organizations or their captains. We can readily understand that under such circumstances the matter must decrease. If troops voluntarily undertake the acquirement of a drill for which the State makes no provision, the least that could be done would be to pay the necessary expenses connected with the enterprise from public funds. To familiarize the National Guard with the handling of artillery is a matter

of great importance. The State alone reaps the benefit of any undertaking in that direction, and it can therefore well afford to provide the small amount necessary for a continuance of the practice.

The city authorities, as was expected, have refused permission for the use of Central Park for the purpose of holding a review in honor of the Governor on Wednesday, Oct. 6. As there is no other convenient spot in New York City, the matter has resolved itself into the usual street parade. The 1st Brigade will form on 5th Avenue, right resting on 34th Street, on the day in question, and the line of March will be through Madison Avenue to 23d Street, down 4th Avenue to Washington Square, where the column will pass in review. A review in line also forms part of the ceremony. The 2d Brigade will parade in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on the following day, Oct. 7, and as the parade ground there is large enough to admit of quite extensive manoeuvres, the Brooklyn affair offers superior interest in a military respect.

To attend the recent meeting of enlisted men of the 13th for the purpose of nominating Major Ackerman for Lieutenant-Colonel, several companies formed in the armory in their rooms and marched out in a body under the eyes of their captains. To allow such a proceeding shows want of discipline and understanding of their duties on the part of the officers concerned.

The 23d Regiment, on account of the turnout on Oct. 7, were compelled to give up their inspection on Governor's Square, and, like the rest, will be mustered in the armory in the evening.

Adjutant W. B. Smith, of the 23d, has passed an excellent examination.

The 4th's armory will be opened formally for inspection after the conclusion of the field day on Oct. 7. There will be music, but no dancing. Col. Gaylor intends to make it very pleasant for those who attend.

S. O. No. 72, State of Rhode Island, A. G. O., directs that "in accordance with Section 123, Chapter 238, Militia Law, and upon the request of the Captain of Co. A, 5th Batt. Infantry, R. I. M., approved by Brigade and Battalion Commanders, Private James H. Sullivan, Co. A, 5th Batt. Infantry, R. I. M., is dishonorably discharged from the militia service, for appropriating and wearing without permission at Camp U. S. Grant on the night of Sept. 10, 1886, the uniform of a 2d Lieutenant, and while wearing the same interfering with sentinels while on duty."

The following are the figures at recent inspections:

6th Regiment, Inspected Sept. 8, 1886.					
	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Agg.
	cers.	men.	cers.	men.	
F. and S.	30	10	10
N. C. S.	11	11	11
A.	45	48	..	12	12
B.	53	56	..	20	20
C.	42	45	..	24	24
D.	48	48	..	7	7
E.	55	58	..	3	3
G.	30	32	..	25	25
H.	40	43	..	10	10
I.	30	42	..	12	12
Total	32	361	93	113	506

74th Regiment, Inspected Sept. 9.					
	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Agg.
	cers.	men.	cers.	men.	
F. and S.	8	8	1	1	9
N. C. S.	9	9	..	2	11
A.	57	59	..	1	60
B.	47	50	..	9	59
C.	36	39	..	12	51
D.	44	44	..	2	46
E.	40	43	..	10	53
F.	44	46	..	3	47
G.	37	40	..	11	51
Total	25	313	138	51	380

8th Separate Co., Inspected Sept. 10.					
	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Off. Enl.	Tot.	Agg.
	cers.	men.	cers.	men.	
F. and S.	2	5	..	5	7
N. C. S.	5	5	..	1	6
A.	37	41	..	14	55
B.	37	41	..	9	50
C.	37	41	..	7	44
D.	37	41	..	7	44
E.	37	41	..	7	44
F.	37	41	..	7	44
G.	37	41	..	7	44
Total	25	313	138	51	380

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRIG. ELBERT WHEELER, Insp.-General, has made his report on the encampment of the New Hampshire National Guard of 1886. The document is entirely different from the regulation, "goody-goody" style of report, which can see no faults but only "improvement" in every particular, and which generally cites some foreign officer as expressing his astonishment at the manner in which such military successes as are presented to him are brought about, with the limited means and in the limited time at the disposal of the American State soldier. The report touches on many points which have an application to organizations outside of New Hampshire, and for this reason we quote as follows:

The ceremonies of guard-mounting were more or less faulty on the part of the guard, officers and men. Details were apparently made with the purpose of giving these inexperienced and untaught men this duty, leaving those who had been longer in the service for drills, the inevitable result of which was to make this ceremony and the performance of guard duty appear to bad advantage. Some officers of the guard, who could not plead a recent commission as an excuse, showed such ignorance of the details of the ceremony, as to demonstrate clearly their poverty of interest and effort towards qualifying as officers. It is a wonder to me that anyone with an average amount of common sense will allow himself to be disgraced by remaining in an office the duties of which he so manifestly does not fulfil. So much is it true that the National Guard is handicapped to a considerable extent by officers who are a constant discouragement to those under as well as over them, that I am impelled to advise again the establishment of an examining board to pass upon the qualifications of all officers before promotion, and who if found to be not meeting the reasonable requirements of his office, shall be discharged. The office of the guard is a very decided one, and it is very decided of the opinion that no man should be put in operation to prevent the enlistment of men within thirty, or better, sixty days prior to encampment. If this were well understood, men contemplating enlistment would do so in season to learn something before going to camp. Or it might be well to authorize captains to require would-be soldiers to drill for a

stated time with the company before enlisting. This is the custom in some cases already, and is apparently a good one.

Brigade dress parades were had every evening, and were remarkable for excellence in nearly every particular. The steadiness of the men was noticeable, scarcely any errors were made, and little could have been done in any way for improvement.

Of matters of administration I can only say praise. This was expected, and could hardly be otherwise in a staff where the prime consideration in making appointments was fitness for the particular duties incumbent upon the office.

Military courtesy was an improvement over last year, failure to observe it being exceptional, and confined mainly to new men. The general purpose was evident, however, to do their whole duty as far as they understood it. Some cases were noted where men seated or lying down, failed to rise and salute officers passing. Officers were also noted who did not respond to courtesies rendered by enlisted men. This neglect goes far to encourage men from their duty in this direction, therefore officers should be exceedingly scrupulous about it. This whole matter of military courtesy should be looked after by regimental and company commanders, in the armory and in every relation of military life, so that it shall be as familiar and natural a thing to do as to say "Good morning" to a friend. It is simply the military greeting of one military gentleman to another.

The labor necessary to make presentable a soldier's uniform, arms, and equipments, is very slight if well understood. Captains should instruct their men fully as to the standard required, and teach them how to do what is necessary to attain it. There is no excuse for red rust on a musket, for waist-belt plates and other brasses tarnished, for dusty clothing or equipments, soiled gloves and collars, faces not shaved where it is customary, shoes not blacked, etc. To plead lack of time, or late relief from guard duty, is idle. Many find it practicable to attend to all these details; good soldiers always do, and others can. I would again call attention on these points to what was said in my last report as to credits to be hereafter given for care of uniforms, equipments, etc.

The inspection of the battery was even more satisfactory than ever. The pieces were models of brightness, and everything was in perfect order, barring a few contraband articles in two calash lumber-chests.

The cavalry company made a very creditable appearance.

Drills by the infantry were most faithfully attended to whenever they could find opportunity for them. It is a general cause of regret in the National Guard that so much precious time intended for drill and camp work is given so lavishly to ceremonies of no practical value. So little time was available that I was unable to carry out in full my plan of calling on every field officer to drill his command by card, though nearly every one did so. Most of them handled their regiments intelligently, in the main, and if company commanders and guides had performed their several duties in a like manner, there would have been little to criticize. It is very evident that more time should be set apart by captains in the routine work of the year for instruction of officers and guides as to their duties in battalion drill. It is high time that reasonable intelligence as to the whole range of duties, immediate and prospective, of both officers and non-commissioned officers was made apparent, and those who accept these positions must understand that more is expected of them than formerly.

Brigade drill was attempted once with fair success.

Signal was performed in a most excellent manner under direction of Capt. Scammon, A. D. C., and Lieut. Albert N. Dow, of Co. D, 1st Regiment (Exeter), with a detachment from that company.

The review by his Excellency Governor Carrier was made on the afternoon of Friday. It was a success, except that during the passage in review the presence of so many new men and the limited opportunities for drill caused a somewhat uneven appearance.

It might not be a bad idea, says the San Francisco Report, to have a photographer attached to each militia command. Then, instead of having to make out in duplicate or triplicate a troublesome table of figures about the strength of the muster, etc., it will only be necessary to send a photograph to headquarters, with the Adjutant's compliments. There would be comfort, reliability and style in such a way of proceeding.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the New York Commandery will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, at 7:30 P. M., when the officers elected May 5 will be duly invested. The following appointments will be balloted for: Col. J. W. Brett, U. S. V.; Col. R. C. Shannon, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Pond, U. S. V.; Capt. W. T. Lusk, U. S. V.; Dr. Edgar Holden, formerly Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N., and A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.; E. A. Bracklow, M. D.; Lieut. H. J. Slocum, U. S. A., and Lieut. E. N. Norton, U. S. V. At this meeting Gen. Horace Porter will read an interesting paper of personal reminiscences.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco, Sept. 29, a large number of candidates for membership were elected, including Colonel A. K. Smith, Medical Department, U. S. A., at present on duty at West Point. Major General Howard has been transferred to this Commandery from Nebraska.

The Commandery-in-Chief will hold a meeting in Philadelphia at 10 A. M., October 23.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery held at Merrill Hall, Detroit, Sept. 1, the following were elected: Lieut. George E. Gilman, Lieut.-Comdr. Francis O. Davenport, Major Franklin B. Galbraith and Lieut. John S. Conant, Princeton, N. J. A meeting will be held Oct. 6, when Gen. L. S. Trowbridge will read a paper entitled "The operations of the Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign."

The second annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Order will be held at the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 13th and Locust streets, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1886, at 10 A. M.

NAVY AND REVENUE MARINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of September 18, under the head of "What a Washington Gossip Says," you quote from the New York Evening Telegram as follows:

"Thus it will be seen that there is very little love lost between them. Nothing so delightful the Revenue Marine officers as to get even with the Navy."

The writer of the above sentences is evidently unaware of the cordial and friendly relations now existing between the Revenue Marine and the Navy, else he would hardly care to give the impression that the two services are opposed to and jealous of each other. At no time during the past thirty years has this brotherly feeling been so apparent as at present, and a contradiction to a "Washington Gossip" is but justice to the officers of both services who endeavor to maintain official and social intercourse on a friendly footing.

Had the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Telegram so altered the construction of the latter sentence, which is herein quoted, as to make it read: "Nothing would so delight the majority of Revenue Marine officers as to see their corps placed in its proper position under the Navy Department," he would have approached nearer the truth and expressed an opinion now largely entertained in the Revenue Marine.

The recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy that the vacancies in the line and staff of the Revenue Marine be filled by the surplus graduates of that institution meets with almost

universal approval in every direction, and it is sincerely hoped that the necessary action will be taken at the coming session of Congress.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims during the week: Zachary Taylor, late Major-General, U. S. A.; (to grandchild), \$50; Robert C. Wood, Surgeon, #135; P. J. Kirby, private in Texas Infantry, #21; Daniel T. Van Buren, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art., #100; C. C. Ridgely, Captain, 4th Art., #60.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. M.—Your name is not on Hospital Steward list.

H. J. M.—Write to the Commanding Officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Cavalry.—When cavalry skirmishes dismounted they perform this movement exactly as laid down in Infantry Tactics.

J. O.—The transfer to your former regiment could be made, provided the proper military authorities give their consent.

F. N. B.—The 1st U. S. Infantry is a white regiment. The colored regiments are 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry.

Eureka.—Privates are not eligible for examination for commissions. See and read carefully Article 6, Army Regulations, 1881, paragraphs 26 to 35 inclusive.

Ajax.—The 13th New York Cavalry belonged to the Department of Washington or 23d Army Corps, Generals S. P. Heintzelman and C. C. Augur, commanding.

W. O'D. asks: Is the command company left or right about, executed on a fixed or movable pivot? Ans.—On a fixed pivot, just as fours left or right about is executed on a fixed pivot.

W. S. asks: If an enlisted man's eyesight becomes so defective in the line of duty that glasses are absolutely necessary, could they be furnished him at the expense of the Government? Ans.—No.

H. T. H.—A vacancy for West Point occurs in the 1st District, Michigan, in 1889; 2d District, Michigan, in 1890. The next Presidential appointment will be made in July, 1877, for admission to the Academy in June, 1888.

W. A. asks: 1. Do the 1st sergeants on dress parade stand at parade rest with the battalion? Ans.—Yes. 2. Should bayonets always be fixed to rendering honors, in present arms? Ans.—Yes.

H. G. H. asks: 1. Were all the graduates from West Point this year given commissions? Ans.—Yes. 2. In time of peace is a cadet forced into the Army at the expiration of his course at West Point? Ans.—No.

R. N. A.—The regulations as to examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion are plain (see Article 6, Army Regulations, 1881) and we see nothing in them to disbar the colored regiments from presenting candidates. Your second question is not understood.

Kohinoor asks: Was Dr. Jas. P. Kimball, the present Director of the Mint in Washington, formerly of the U. S. Army, and at one time stationed at Fort Buford, Dak.? Ans.—No. Major J. P. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. A., is still in the Army, and at present stationed at West Point.

A correspondent asks if every company or every regiment in New York has its own paymaster? Ans.—There is no such a rank as paymaster in the N. G. S. N. Y. The

payments are made by the Paymaster-General and his assistants. In New Jersey, divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions have each their own paymaster.

Ajax asks: A., a lieutenant, is detailed by the colonel of his regiment as acting quartermaster of the regiment for services in camp, and is ordered by the colonel to appear mounted. When the pay rolls are sent in the claim of A. for pay for horse is disallowed on the ground that he is not the regular regimental quartermaster. Would not Par. 236, page 273, and Sec. 170, page 308, U. S. Army Regulations, govern in such cases, and entitle A. to pay for horse—the State having adopted U. S. Army Regulations to govern the N. G. of the State? Ans.—The U. S. allows to officers required to be mounted an addition of pay, but the officer provides his own horse. If you claim mounted pay on this basis we think your claim is just, but do not believe you are entitled to the full amount required to hire a horse.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of the "Magazine of American History" contains fresh information on the subject of "President Lincoln and Colonization," together with an estimate of the losses sustained by the experiment at Hayti, shortly before Lincoln's death. Gen. J. W. de Peyster writes of "Andrew Atkinson Humphreys," one of the prominent generals of the civil war period, introducing much historical criticism. The second paper of General Alfred E. Lee, "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly" appears to be a most trustworthy discussion of that campaign.

The U. S. Veteran Signal Corps Association has recently issued a "Revised Roster of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, during the War of the Rebellion, with Personal Records of Service in the Corps." The list includes 150 officers commissioned in the corps, headed by the late Gen. A. J. Myer, U. S. A., nearly 300 acting signal officers and some 1,800 enlisted men. It is a valuable contribution to our war statistics.

Messrs. J. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued a "Pocket Atlas of the World," which will be a valuable addition to the outfit of every traveler. It is a very small (32mo) and handy volume, prettily bound and containing a "comprehensive and popular series of maps illustrating physical and political geography," by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for October contains a sketch, with portrait, of General John Newton, New York's Commissioner of Public Works, and a number of other interesting papers.

THE MESS.

Captain Peckee (to one of his sergeants)—"You were out drinking yesterday with a couple of privates." Sergeant—"Captain, it was to prevent them from getting drunk." Captain—"What do you mean?" Sergeant—"They had two bottles of whiskey between them. That was too much for two men. I restored the balance."

In the barrack room—Officer of instruction—"When you are on sentry duty and you see a general coming, what do you do?" Recruit—"Present arms." Officer—"And if a group of drunken persons walk past, what do you do then?" Recruit—"Present arms." Officer—"What! Why so?" Recruit—"There might be a general among them."—Husennan.

The Smith family was largely represented in the Army of the Union, and at one time there were upward of 600 in the Army of the Potomac. On one of the regimental rolls in the Teutonic division, which gives names and birthplaces, were entered, "Glo-

vanni Smithi, Italy; Juan Smithas, Spain; Hans Schmidt, Holland; Ivan Skomithivski, Poland; Jean Smeets, France; Ion Skomithon, Greece," and 12 John Smiths born in this country, besides one whose native land was sweet Erin, of whom it was recorded, "named Patrick, but says that he is called John for short."

To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir: As a result of the most careful observation of the aspect of the fixed stars during the past two months, as affected by the remarkable changes now going on in the great nebula in G Cassiopeia, I am able to state with absolute certainty that by far the most awful disaster that has ever befallen the globe since its creation will occur on Oct. 3 at 9.42 in the evening. The agent will be a meteoric stone—a meteoric world, indeed, since its mass will be one-eighth as great as that of our own sphere. It will first come in sight about half way between the constellation of the Great Bear and the north star, and will make the circle of the southern skies, and then sweep northward with immeasurable rapidity, turning the night of this whole continent into a red glare of the most blinding intensity. As it approaches Canada it will make a majestic downward swoop in the direction of Ottawa, affording a spectacle resembling a million inverted rainbows woven together, and will take the prophet Wiggins right in the seat of his inspiration and lift him straight up into the back yard of the planet Mars, and leave him permanently there in an inconceivably mashed and unpleasant condition. This can be depended on.

HARTFORD, Monday.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

GENERAL P. M. YOUNG, U. S. Consul-General at St. Petersburg, who is at home on leave, being interviewed as to the condition of the Russian Army, is reported as saying: "The Russian Army is as complete a military organization to-day as the world has ever seen. All branches of the service have the most modern arms and are thoroughly drilled in their actual use. As a rule the Russians are a contented people and love their emperor. Nihilism has been stamped out. The impression that the Czar is afraid of his life and goes about surrounded by a cordon of guards, and is, in fact, a prisoner, is all moonshine. He goes around St. Petersburg just as it pleases him. He is, in fact, seen much more frequently on the streets than is the President of the United States. Often he lives for a couple of weeks with the Empress in a little house near the troops and is no more attended than the colonel of any regiment. He is a magnificent man, physically, six feet three inches in height, and does not fear man or devil. His soldiers adore him. The Romanoffs are a splendid people, as a rule, and he is a particularly splendid man."

NEW ARMY INVENTIONS.

On the occasion of the recent Army manoeuvres in Russia several mechanical inventions were employed for the first time. The electric search lights presented several new features. The new illuminating rockets were pronounced a great success, as they lit up very well a large portion of the ground in front of the works, without forming a mark to attract the fire of the enemy, as was the case with the other lights. Each force had inflated a military

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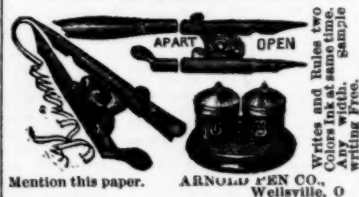
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(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Counsel of Volunteers)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

(Corcoran Building, F. and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.)

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 34 Auditor U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. F. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

captive balloon, although only the defenders made use of it. Portable telegraph wires were laid between the important points of the line of defence. Night signalling lamps and heliographs were also used.

Another novelty brought forward on this occasion was a portable watch tower. This could be erected on any desirable spot in a short time, and afforded a good view of the country round, being high enough to overlook any ordinary trees.

The Russians are provided with whistles which they blow simply to attract attention, and then the men listen to hear the word of command. Another good idea is that of company flags, a sergeant or "marker" carrying a small flag fixed on his bayonet, so that after the troops have become mixed up during skirmishing, etc., every man can at once see where his company is to form up.

Russian troops always keep their bayonets fixed except under certain circumstances. In order to avoid their glittering in the sun and denoting the position of the troops from a distance, they are blackened.

Some of the troops have been served out with a new kind of valise, this consisting of two canvas bags hung over each shoulder.

TORPEDO BOATS.

A new Italian sea-going torpedo boat, the *Folgore*, will be launched, says the *Espresso Italiano* (Rome), early next month.

A very extensive series of experiments in torpedo mines, booms, etc., have been carried out by the British Fleet on the China Station, at Port Hamilton, under the direction of Vice Admiral Hamilton, C. B.

The Russian correspondent of the *Soleil* says that

the great success of the day is the model torpedo boat, the *Abo*, which has just arrived from the building yard at Elbing, where nine other craft of the same sort are being constructed. The *Abo* is described as being 128 ft. long, and drawing only 4 ft. at the stern, which enables it to manoeuvre in shallow water. It can carry sufficient coal to accomplish 1,200 miles, at the speed of 22 knots per hour. It is defended by two Hotchkiss guns, and furnished with two machines for discharging torpedoes. Six such craft have been already despatched to the ports in the Black Sea, where a fleet such as Russia has not seen for 32 years past is about to assemble.

The second of the four torpedo boats built by Schichau, at Elbing, for the Italian Government, lately made its trial trip, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), between Pillau, Neufahrwasser, and Hela. The trip lasted eleven hours continuously, of which nine were spent on the open sea, and at forced draught. The mean speed was 22.27, the maximum speed 23.07 knots. The boat was completely fitted for service; twenty-three men were on board, and coal was carried sufficient for 1,200 nautical miles. The engines, built on the Schichau three-cylinder model, worked with perfect regularity.

PIGEONS IN WAR.

REFERRING to the use of trained pigeons in war, a London paper says: "At the beginning of the present year the Royal United Service Institution devoted an afternoon sitting to the subject of 'The use of pigeons as messengers in war, and the military pigeon systems of Europe.' The subject was thoroughly considered, and there was a general consensus of opinion amongst those who took part in the discussion that it was desirable that opportuni-

ties should be afforded to officers of acquiring some knowledge of the matter. The principal reasons for this conclusion were, firstly, that, considering our relative naval strength, and the many uncertain elements in modern naval warfare, an invasion of England could not be regarded as impossible, and that a means of communicating with our strong places in case they were invested should be established. Secondly, that pigeon communication with the Continent—similar to that employed half a century ago—might be useful in case of our submarine cables having been cut by an enemy; and, thirdly, that in some of our far distant wars these birds might have filled, and in the future may be able to fill, serious gaps in the continuity of our communication. England's responsibilities, moral, naval, and military, being immense, it was further considered that the duties attaching to the many and widely scattered elements which go to make up our expensive fighting machinery, are so varied and multifarious that we ought not to neglect any factor which may conduce to the successful working of any part of it under any conditions."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Neue Militärische Blätter* (Berlin) publishes a short account of the Spanish armor experiments on June 2 last, written by Herr Julius Schultz, who represented Gruson both in these trials and in those of Becharest.

THE St. Gothard tunnel is to be prolonged on the Airolo side in order to be fortified at its mouth, and to ensure its closure in case of necessity. Similar works are being executed at the northern extremity of the tunnel. There will be a heavily armored portcullis at each end.

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Broadway and 29th St., New York, will Re-
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SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or
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other I liked half as well."

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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes,
\$25.00 and \$40.00 each.

Eight bicyclists have received the permission of the French Minister of War to take part in the grand manoeuvre of the 15th Corps. Two are to be posted to each brigade.

The *Koreatz*, a gunboat built in Stockholm for the Russian Government, was launched a few days since. The new vessel, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin), is intended for the Asiatic Fleet.

An electrically propelled boat, the *Volta*, with a comparatively very small store of electricity, has accomplished, at good speed, the trip from Dover to Calais and back, and so softly and noiselessly did she move through the water, that one of the crew was able to catch a seagull asleep on the waves.

DURING the years 1877-81 Russia imported nearly 5,000,000 roubles worth of gunpowder in addition to that obtained from the three imperial powder factories at Ochter, Goster and Kusan and the private manufacturing of the Schlussemburg Company. (yearly production 30,000 poods); of Col. Winner, at Sablino (yearly production 10,000 to 15,000 poods); of Nedurof, at Rostov on the Don (5,000 poods); and of Sazanof (4,000 poods).

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The *Pyldes* forms no exception to the rule, that every British man-of-war—new or old—on commission, shall break down at least once when trying her machinery. It is no less than extraordinary that while merchant steamers over and over again can and do leave their respective ports, steam hundreds or thousands of miles, and return into harbor without so much as a hot bearing, much less a day's detention from mishaps to their machinery, no British man-of-war, except by chance, was ever known to put to sea without one or more accidents, while for one of them to run any long distance under steam without something going wrong is a thing entirely unknown in her Majesty's Navy. Some day—let us hope that it may not occur too late—we shall perhaps know why this is the case; at present, like the object in giving each ship a paper speed of from one and a half to two knots more than she can actually steam, the reason is shrouded in mystery. The speed of men-of-war does not certainly improve after dockyard repairs. The *Tourmaline*, refitted at a cost of £40,000 can now, it appears, only attain 11 knots, her original speed having been over 13."

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, on the occasion of a recent visit to the Emperor of Germany, is reported to have said: "I have nothing to gain from republican France. If she defeated Germany the Belgian monarchy would be overthrown, whereas the triumph of Germany would make my throne secure."

It has already been reported by telegraph from Toulon, that a charge of 100 lb. of fulmi-cotton fired under the *Belliqueuse* had shattered her stern post to pieces. The *Avenir Militaire* gives the following particulars of another experiment on the same vessel with the same explosive substance, the object being to test the amount, or limit, of protection afforded by nets against torpedoes. A steam-launch, armed for the purpose, attacked the *Belliqueuse*, discharging at her five torpedoes loaded with 55 kilos, of fulmi-cotton. The first explosion took place at about 12 and the second at about 5 yards from the corvette. Each explosion sent up a column of water about 30 yards high, and seven in diameter. "These columns," says the writer, "which were seen from the quay, where a large crowd had assembled, had a most imposing effect. The disturbance created by explosion was so strong that the *Belliqueuse* appeared to be engulfed in the waves, and yet after each explosion it was found that the corvette had suffered no damage from the first four torpedoes. The fifth, exploded at less than five yards, produced a small leak, which did not endanger the safety of the ship, which was, however, forced to go in dock to be repaired. A number of naval officers were present."

THE Ashuelot Can Co., of Winchester, N. H., are making a wooden oil holder, coated with a composition undissolvable by oil, which is highly recommended to the Army and Navy and post traders as the best article for kerosene oil. It is intended to entirely supersede the metal cans now used.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾

inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$45, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

MARRIED.

BRERETON-BULLIS.—At Macedon, N. Y., Sept. 22, Lieut. JOHN J. BRERETON, 24th U. S. Infantry, to Miss NETTIE E. BULLIS, of Macedon. No cards.

COLAHAN-HENSLEY.—At Frankfort, Ky., September 23, Lieutenant CHAS. E. COLAHAN, U. S. Navy, to Miss BELLE HENSLEY.

HOWLAND-BALCOM.—At Providence, R. I., September 29, by the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, CHARLES H. HOWLAND and Miss SUSIE A. BALCOM.

STAUNTON-BIDDLE.—At Irvine, Pa., September 23, Lieut. S. A. STAUNTON, U. S. Navy, to Miss EMILY BIDDLE.

DIED.

BEARD.—At Aberdeen, Md., September 23, ANNA V., beloved wife of Assistant Engineer George W. Beard, U. S. Navy.

HAMMOND.—At Poughkeepsie, N. J., Colonel JOHN P. HAMMOND, U. S. Army, retired.

HAWLEY.—At Madison, Wis., September 17, in the 57th year of her age, CAROLINE, widow of William Hawley, late 1st Lieutenant 20th Infantry and mother of the wife of Captain J. S. McNaught, 20th Infantry.

McCOMB.—At Washington, D. C., September 21, DAVID McCOMB, aged 82, for several years Commandant's Clerk at the Washington Navy-yard.

PATTERSON.—At his late home, Ft. Benton, Montana T., Sept. 15, of pneumonia, JAS. ORVILLE PATTERSON, in his 67th year, formerly of Baltimore, Md., and father-in-law of Lieut. Fred. Thies, R. Q. M., 3d Infantry, U. S. A.

POND.—At San Rafael, Cal., September 17, Brevet Major RICHARD POND, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, aged 48.

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No. 2	0.16	30,000	13,000	17.6	
No. 3	0.16	30,000	13,000	14.7	
No. 4	0.16	30,000	13,000	17.5	
No. 5	0.16	30,000	13,000	17.15	
No. 6	0.16	30,000	13,000	16.25	
No. 7	0.16	30,000	13,000	19.6	
No. 8	0.16	30,000	13,000	17.50	
No. 9	0.16	30,000	13,000	17.50	
No. 10	0.16	30,000	13,000	17.50	

lity of make in this

department we refer

to statement published

in the ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL, February 13,

page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23

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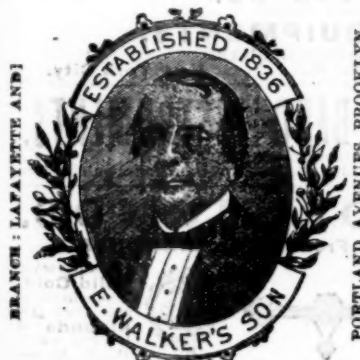
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NOTICE TO NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS, Concerning designs of steel armored vessels for the United States Navy.

The United States Navy Department, having in view the construction, in pursuance of the authority conferred by Act of Congress approved August 3, 1880, of two armored vessels of different types, of about 6,000 tons displacement each, invites the submission of designs from naval or marine architects, from engineers or mechanics of established reputation, all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers and ordnance; and especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy having experience in such work.

One of the proposed vessels is to be an armored cruiser, and the other as powerful an armored battle-ship as can be obtained on the above displacement.

The requirements of the Department are laid down in a circular which will be furnished to those interested, on application to the Department, or to Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, London, England, or to Lieutenant H. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., Naval Attaché U. S. Legation, Paris, France.

The design submitted will be carefully examined, and one of each type will be selected for purchase, provided it can be obtained at the price mentioned in the Circular and otherwise conforms to its terms.

After purchase, the Department will be at liberty to make such modifications in the design as it may desire. It will then order working drawings. These must embody the modifications, and must conform in price and otherwise to the terms of the Circular.

Designers are at liberty to offer any design deemed by them most desirable, whether conforming to the data prepared by the Department or not. The designs must, however, conform to the conditions named in the Act of Congress above referred to, or they will not be considered. These are as follows:

"Two sea-going double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, to have a complete torpedo outfit, and be armed in the most effective manner."

Designs not accepted will be returned, and no copies taken or retained by the Department.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1886.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
P. O. Box 5346, Room 124, Post Office Building, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 13, 1886, for the dredging of 20,000 cubic yards of material and the removal of "Harbor Rocks," by blasting, from the harbor at Scituate, Mass.

For specifications, blank forms, and all information, apply to the undersigned.

G. L. GILLESPIE,
Major of Engineers, Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
P. O. Box 5346, Room 124, P. O. Building, Boston, Mass., September 16, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of October 19, 1886, for the removal of about 900 cubic yards of shingle and gravel, and about 100 cubic yards of ledge from the harbor at Hingham, Mass.

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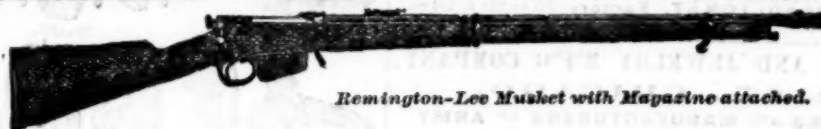
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